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Tuesday

16th December, 1952
to 20th Dec. 1952

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 16th December, 1952.

The House met at Ten of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LOAN FROM EXPORT IMPORT BANK OF JAPAN

***1189. Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether applications for loans to develop minerals in India have been sent to the Export Import Bank of Japan?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the nature of loans applied for?

(c) What is the scheme for which loans have been asked?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any applications having been made by any agencies in India, governmental or otherwise, to the Export-Import Bank of Japan for loans to develop minerals in India.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether any negotiations were carried on with the Export-Import Bank of Japan regarding this?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No such negotiations, to our knowledge, by anyone.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether loans for this purpose were asked for from any other source?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: By whom, Sir?

Shri S. N. Das: By the Government or by some non-official party?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Government has asked for no loan, Sir, and to our knowledge, no Indian party has asked for loans. There are two cases of Indian companies having entered into agreements with Japanese companies for the supply of machinery and equipment on credit. Now, those negotiations are with the Furukawa Electrical Co. Ltd. and the Tokyo Taikya Kogyo Kabushiki Kailsha; but whether those companies in their turn have gone to the Export-Import Bank or not, we do not know.

EXPLORATION WORK OF RIVER VALLEYS IN BIKANER

***1190. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the exploration work by the Archaeological Department of the river-valleys in Bikaner Division of Rajasthan State has progressed; and

(b) whether any more exploration work will be undertaken this year or the next year?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A 70 miles stretch of the river between Pakistan border and midway between Suratgarh and Hanumangarh and an 80 miles stretch of the Drishadvati Valley between Suratgarh and Bhadra have so far been explored.

(b) It is proposed to continue the work this year and the next.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूं कि इस या और दूसरे अनुसन्धानों पर नेशनल म्यूजियम से कोई डाइरेक्टरी प्रकाशित हुई है या होने वाली है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: कोई ऐसी डाइरेक्टरी तो प्रकाशित नहीं हुई है ।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसके लिये बजट में कोई रक़म मंजूर की गई है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: आम तौर पर ऐसे अन्वेषणों के लिये बजट में रक़म रखी जाती है और उसी में से तमाम ऐसे अन्वेषण किये जाते हैं ।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि प्राचीन वस्तु सम्बन्धी विभाग की कोई पंच वर्षीय योजना है ? अगर है तो नदी घाटी पर अनुसन्धान उस में शामिल है या नहीं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: डिपार्टमेंट आफ़ आर्कियोलोजी के अन्तर्गत ये तमाम प्राचीन वस्तु सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान किये जाते हैं, और इस के लिये पंच वर्षीय योजना में विशेष तौर पर अलग अलग से कोई रक़म नहीं रखी गई है ।

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know, Sir, whether in those parts where this work is going on any historical sites were found?

Shri K. D Malaviya: In the dried up valley of these rivers and also the old river Saraswati, about 70 ancient sites have been found. In these, there are groups of sites according to historical importance. The oldest group of these sites belong to the same age as that of the ruined sites of Harappa and Mohanjo Daro.

“DIRECT” AND “INDIRECT” EXPENDITURE

*1191. **Shri S. C. Samanta**: (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that special instructions were issued to bring about uniformity in the procedure followed by States regarding the classifications of items under 'direct' and 'indirect' expenditure and on similar other matters?

(b) If so, how far have the instructions been followed by State Governments?

(c) When were short courses in educational statistics organised for the benefit of the officers charged with the collection and consolidation of educational datas?

(d) How are educational datas at present collected?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The instructions with regard to classification of expenditure under 'direct' and 'indirect' will be observed in the returns for 1952-53. Other intructions are being followed satisfactorily.

(c) In June, 1950, March 1951 and September, 1952.

(d) The educational data are collected in prescribed proformas from State Governments, Universities, Centrally Administered Institutions etc.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त: क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूं कि दिल्ली डाइरेक्टोरेट की सहायता से सामाजिक शिक्षा के बारे में कोई संख्यात्मक विवरण इकट्ठा किया गया है ? अगर किया गया है तो यह क्या है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: इस संख्यात्मक विवरण के लिये हमारा विभाग समय समय पर आदेश स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को, यूनीवर्सिटीज़ को और सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को दिया करता है और इस सम्बन्ध में उन के तमाम मुलाज़िमों को भी शार्ट टर्म कोर्सेज़ में शिक्षा देता है ताकि वह मुनासिब तौर पर तमाम डाटा हमारे पास भेजा करें । उसमें जिस शाखा का वर्णन माननीय सदस्य ने किया है वह भी शामिल है ।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त: भारत, लन्दन, कोलम्बो और विदेशों में प्रदर्शनी में दिखाने के लिये कितने नक्शे, चार्ट्स और ग्राफ्स तैयार हुए थे ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: इस की विशेष सूचना तो मैं इस समय माननीय सदस्य को नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : सन् १९५२-५३ में कितने संस्यात्मक प्रकाशन हुए हैं, और कितने होंगे ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : तादाद तो मैं नहीं बतला सकता, मगर समय समय पर ऐसे प्रकाशन हुआ करते हैं ।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : कितने अफ़सर अब तक संक्षेप अध्ययन क्रम में शिक्षा पा चुके हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : इसकी संख्या तो मैं नहीं बतला सकता । मगर तीन बार ऐसे शिक्षण हो चुके हैं । पहली बार तो सन् १९५० में हुआ था, दूसरी बार फिर सन् १९५१ में हुआ और अब तीसरी बार सन् १९५२ के सितम्बर में ऐसा शिक्षण हुआ । इस में आगरा, दिल्ली, नागपुर, उस्मानिया और राजपूताना यूनीवर्सिटीज़ के प्रतिनिधियों ने शिराकत की ।

REFUGEE VOLUNTEER PARTY, TRIPURA

*1193. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an organisation known as Refugee Volunteer Party in Tripura;

(b) whether it is a fact that this organisation imposes levy on the State's people;

(c) whether it is a fact that in cases of refusal to pay levy, it leads to raid on the houses of the State's people and forceful seizure of paddy, cattle, jute etc. have been reported in the courts and *thanas* of the State of Tripura; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Government are not aware of any organisation in Tripura by the name Refugee Volunteer Party.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Is the Government aware that it was published in *Tang Kalan*, a weekly paper of Tripura, that this refugee volunteer organisation held a meeting in Agartala and the Chief Commissioner also delivered a lecture in that meeting and gave some help to that organisation?

Dr. Katju: I am not aware.

PERMANENT DISPLACED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FROM PAKISTAN

*1194. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the late Sardar Patel to the supplementary question of Shri Kamath on 10th April, 1950 that the permanent displaced Government servants from Pakistan taken on temporay basis will not be required to go through any test?

(b) Are Government still committed to this statement of policy?

(c) If so, have all the parmanent displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P., been exempted from appearing in any test and confirmed and if not, why not?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The question concerns the examination for appointment of Assistants in the Secretariat. Permanent displaced Government servants are eligible to be confirmed in Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service without undergoing any such test. They were also entitled to avail themselves of additional opportunities of getting confirmed by appearing at the tests.

(b) There is no change in the policy of Government.

(c) Permanent displaced Government servants have been allotted a proportion of vacancies available at the initial constitution of Grade IV. They have been or are being confirmed in their turn upto this quota of vacancies as and when certain preliminaries required to be completed before confirmation are completed. Those who are not confirmed in the initial constitution will be eligible to be considered for inclusion in the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants and to be confirmed in due course in vacancies arising in future.

Shri Gidwani: The point is whether the policy is against the assurance given by Sardar Patel in reply to the question asked by Shri Kamath on 10th April, 1950?

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Member that the assurance given by Sardar Patel related to assistants only.

Shri Gidwani: The question and answer were as follows: Are there any instances wherein persons displaced from Pakistan but serving there as confirmed government servants were taken in India on a temporary basis and have been asked to submit to this test? Sardar Patel said "They have not got to undergo the test."

Shri Datar: The reference was confined to the assistants only.

Shri Gidwani: There is no mention of the assistants either in the question or in the reply.

Shri Datar: I have nothing to add.

DEATH OF SHRI IRABAT SINGH

***1195. Shri Rishang Keishing:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the death of Shri Irabat Singh, the Communist leader of Manipur in the rebel held area of Burma?

(b) How many colleagues and followers of Shri Irabat Singh are still under-ground?

(c) Is it a fact that a reward of Rs. 10.000/- (rupees ten thousand) was offered for his arrest or any information of his whereabouts?

(d) Has the warrant of arrest of Shri Irabat Singh been withdrawn?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Shri Irabat Singh, Communist leader of Manipur is reported to have died near Mintha in Burma but this information has not yet been confirmed.

(b) Eighteen of the followers of Shri Irabat Singh are still absconding.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know, Sir, the number of his colleagues in jails and the jails in which they are kept?

Dr. Katju: I would like to have notice. The question related to one gentleman and the absconders, not to the people in jail.

BURMA ARMY

***1196. Shri Rishang Keishing:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that many young men belonging to the hill tribes of Manipur, particularly from the areas adjoining the Burma Frontier, have joined the Burma Army?

(b) If so, what is their number?

(c) Do the Government of India propose to take necessary action to prevent the young men from further joining the foreign Army?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) It is reported that some hillmen of the border areas of Manipur have joined the Burma Army.

(b) Figures of such enlistment are not available.

(c) Propaganda to induce the hill people of Manipur to join the Indian Army is being carried on.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know the possible reasons which led these young people to join the Burma Army?

Dr. Katju: I imagine proximity of the border to Burma and very likely very rapid promotion.

Shri Damodara Menon: Apart from doing propaganda, have the Government prohibited these young men from joining the Burmese Army?

Dr. Katju: As the number is very very small. no such action has been taken or is contemplated.

MUFTI-REGULATIONS

***1199. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have re-introduced mufti-regulations to other ranks of the Armed Forces?

(b) Why was this step thought necessary?

(c) What will be the expenses incurred by the Government of India on account of this regulation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The wearing of mufti (*i.e.* civilian) dress by troops when off duty has been in vogue in the Army for a long time. In the Navy, it was introduced for certain categories of ratings for the first time in 1949. while in the Air Force it was re-introduced after World War II.

(b) When members of the Armed Forces are off duty. there is a natural desire to be in civilian clothes.

(c) The allowance is paid only once to the individual, at the time of his joining the Service. The cost to the Government during any year depends, therefore, upon the intake of recruits during the year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, how much is it estimated that these mufti regulations will deduct each year from the pay of the individual?

Sardar Majithia: There is no question of deduction, Sir. It is only paid once when the individual joins the service.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has the rest of it to be paid out of their own pockets?

Sardar Majithia: Naturally, if they want to be in mufti; they have to upkeep their clothes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are there any other allowances given for cloth, *dhobi* allowances or anything?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, Sir, it is not an allowance. In that respect, it is only a compensatory allowance which they get once in a year and they are paid Rs. 16/- to begin with.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are they given allowances each year?

Sardar Majithia: No; only once when they join the service.

ENGLISH

***1200. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether English is prescribed as a compulsory subject for any of the examinations held in the Army for Tradesmen?

(b) If so, at which stage it is introduced and what are the standards prescribed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) The stage at which it is introduced varies with the trade. There are three standards of English for which Certificates Class 3, 2 and 1 are issued.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that third grade men were degraded to the fourth grade after having lien ten years of war service, because they were not able to pass second class English examination?

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir; it is not a fact. No one was degraded.

EXPERTS COMMITTEE FOR THE ZINC INDUSTRY

***1201. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether the Expert Committee set up to consider the establishment of zinc manufacturing industry has begun its work?

(b) What is the personnel of the Committee?

(c) When are its recommendations expected?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 36]

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report to Government shortly.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Are there any persons engaged at present in this industry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. So far as lead and zinc processing is concerned, one Metal Corporation of India is at present engaged in this work.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What was the import quota of zinc in 1951-52?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A lot of zinc is imported, but I cannot just now quote figures.

TENURE POSTS

***1202. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state which of the posts of the status of Joint Secretary and above in the Government of India services are tenure posts?

(b) Are any of these officers holding tenure posts even after the expiry of the tenure and if so, how many?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). All Secretariat posts of and above the rank of Joint Secretary in the Government of India are tenure posts. The tenures are, however, determined in two different ways according as the incumbents of the posts are or are not members of the Finance Commerce Pool. As members of this Pool have been permanently seconded to the Central Government the application of the tenure system in their cases only means that they should not hold particular posts longer than the tenure period. The non-Pool officers on the other hand, are under the tenure system, expected to return to their States on expiry of the tenure period. This latter system, namely, reversion to the States, however, was found unworkable after the transfer of power, which witnessed not only a marked expansion of Government activity but also the retirements and transfers of large numbers of officers. In consultation with the State Governments, therefore, the working of the system had to be suspended temporarily. There are at present 13 officers in the Secretariat, 3 belonging to the Pool and 10 others, who have exceeded the periods of tenure in their posts. Steps have now been taken to deal with the manpower shortage referred to and it is expected that the tenure system will be restored before long.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Who sanctions the continuance of the tenure is over?

Shri Datar: The Government sanctions it.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: The Home Ministry or some other Ministry?

Shri Datar: We have got an Establishment Board.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Why are these continued at present?

Shri Datar: They are continued because their services are required here.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it a fact that the Principal of the Administrative School has covered his tenure?

Shri Datar: Is the hon. Member making a reference to the Finance and Commerce Pool?

Shri K. P. Tripathi: The Administrative School, not the pool.

Shri Datar: I do not follow the question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there an Administrative Pool?

Shri Datar: Yes. We have an Administrative Training School for training the officers.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is it a fact that the difference in salaries in the States and in the Centre is an incentive for the officers who come to the Centre to cling to their posts and not go back to the States?

Shri Datar: No, it is not admitted.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is it not a fact?

Shri Datar: The inference is not admitted.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it a fact that the Principal of the Administrative Training School is also working in another Department?

Shri Datar: Yes. The Principal of this School is also working in the Home Ministry.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it a fact that the Planning Commission has suggested that this post should be made a whole-time post?

Shri Datar: On economy grounds we have thought it better to keep this gentleman as the Principal of the School and also as an officer in the Ministry.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: On the grounds urged by the Planning Commission, will the Government consider making this post a whole-time one?

Shri Datar: Government will consider the implications of this report.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know the difference in salary for the corresponding posts in the States and in the Centre?

Shri Datar: The difference in salary relates to certain special pays which are attached to certain posts. Beyond that there is no difference at all.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know whether the Home Ministry does not yet know that the Planning Commission has reported as I have just now pointed out?

Shri Datar: The Home Ministry does know.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether any extra allowance is paid to officers who are working under the Central Government in Delhi and if so, what is the percentage of this allowance to their pay?

Shri Datar: I should like to have notice of this detailed question.

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not a detailed question. I want to know whether any allowance is paid.

Shri Datar: Some allowance is paid, but if the hon. Member wants the different allowances paid, then a separate question should be put.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know what are the reasons that an extra allowance is paid to these officers?

Shri Datar: Because the cost of living in Delhi is far higher than that in the districts.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether Government is aware that the cost of living in Delhi is practically the same as that in other capital cities of States?

Shri Datar: The reason which I have already given is one. Secondly, hon. Members would also note that so far as these officers are concerned, the work at Delhi is much more strenuous and responsible

Dr. M. M. Das: I am gratified to know that.

Shri Namdhari: Is the whole time reserved for this question?

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether officers of the same grade and cadre of the Central and Provincial Services are paid differently?

Shri Datar: I am not sure. I think they are given different scales.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know whether an allowance of Rs. 12/8/- a day is given to the Principal only for diverting his motor car from his own office to the Administrative Training School?

Shri Datar: I do not admit this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

VISIT OF NORWEGIAN DELEGATION TO KULU VALLEY

*1203. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply to a supplementary question raised on starred question No. 240 on the 12th November, 1952 and state:

(a) the object with which the Norwegian Delegation visited Kulu Valley; and

(b) whether the Delegation recommended starting a paper mill in that area?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The object of the visit was to consider whether Norwegian assistance could be utilised for the development of the Western Himalayan region

(b) No, Sir.

WEAVING SCHOOLS IN MANIPUR

*1204. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the persistent demand from the general public of the hill people of Manipur for immediate starting of weaving schools in all the sub-divisional headquarters and important centres of the hills of Manipur;

(b) whether Government have started any weaving school in any of the hills of Manipur and if so, where;

(c) whether Government are aware that two girls from Ukhrul who were trained by Government at Assam Government Weaving School, Gauhati, in 1951 with a definite understanding that the girls would be absorbed in a Weaving School to be started at Ukhrul, were made to wait for about a year and that they have been recently asked to find out employment elsewhere; and

(d) whether some hill girls are being trained by Manipur Government in any of the private handloom industries in Manipur?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No

(b) No

(c) They were trained without any assurance for Government service

(d) No. The Government have felt it necessary to teach the people new techniques of weaving in place of the old traditional ones. This work has commenced under the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes welfare scheme. The Government desire that this work should be considerably enlarged in future.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Am I to understand that there is no demand from the hill people of Manipur for any weaving school?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I never said that there was no demand for any weaving school, but as the people are mostly engaged in old-fashioned handlooms, there is no demand for any school to teach the new technique, but the Government themselves started these new training schools, and they think that as time goes on the people will get to know the new technique.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know if Government have any scheme in hand for meeting the growing demand of the people of Manipur hills?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already said that in order to get the people interested in the new technique of weaving, Government have opened these handloom weaving training schools and a certain number of students are attracted by this scheme.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know how many girls were absorbed in the weaving centre which was started there?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Girls have unfortunately not been attracted to this school.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if Government have tried to investigate the possibility of earning dollars by exporting these handloom goods abroad?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government have considered all aspects, and are still considering.

INCOME-TAX CASES

*1205. **Shri Sankarapandian:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases that were referred to the Income Tax Investigation Commission are going to be transferred for disposal to the Income Tax Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Commission has retired; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to fill up that post?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): (a) There is proposal for the transfer, to the Income-tax Department for disposal, of the cases referred to the Income-tax Investigation Commission.

(b) Yes, Shri S. Varadachariar has resigned from the Chairmanship of the Income-tax Investigation Commission.

(c) The post has already been filled up by the appointment of Shri A. V. Visvanatha Sastri, retired Judge of the Madras High Court.

Shri Sankarapandian: May I know the number of cases disposed of till now and the amounts realised so far?

Shri Tyagi: The number of cases disposed of up to date is 858.

There are still 653 cases to be disposed of and I do not have exact figures of the income-tax raised on these cases. But on the cases which were disposed of till 15th November, they had raised an income-tax demand to the tune of Rs. 23.34 crores.

Shri Sankarapandian: May I know what is the total amount of tax expected to be realised by the Commission during the current year?

Shri Tyagi: The Income-Tax Investigation does not realise the taxes. It only assesses the tax on those incomes which are the subject matter of the cases referred to it. The realisation of the tax is left to the Central Board of Revenue. but up till now only Rs. 5.89 crores have been realised on these cases.

Shri Sankarapandian: What is the amount of assessment?

Shri Tyagi: I have already said that till 15th November last the amount of income-tax raised on the cases decided till that date was Rs. 23.34 crores.

Shri Sankarapandian: I am asking about 1952-53.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know what happened to some of the similar Commissions which were appointed by the State Governments before January 1950?

Shri Tyagi: I have no information about Commissions appointed by State Governments

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether this Commission is conducting investigations in Part B States also?

Shri Tyagi: If there are any cases which have any relation to any industries or the trade or any parties in Part B States, they must be investigating them, but there are no cases referred to the Commission by the State Governments. All the cases referred to this Commission are referred by the Central Government.

MINERAL WEALTH IN BILASPUR

*1206. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether any detailed survey of the mineral wealth in the district of Bilaspur and in the whole of Madhya Pradesh State has been made?

(b) If so is it a fact, that coal of high grade, iron ore, manganese etc., are available in parts of Madhya Pradesh specially Bilaspur, Baster and Surjugarh districts of the State?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information supplied by the Director, Geological Survey of India, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 37]

श्री जांगड़े : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि पूर्वी मध्य प्रदेश में हिन्दुस्तान भर में सब से अधिक लोहा मिल सकेगा यदि उसे खोद कर निकाला जाय ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मध्य प्रदेश में कई जगहों पर बहुत काफ़ी मात्रा में अच्छा लोहा पाया गया है, मगर वह सब से अधिक है, ऐसा मैं नहीं कह सकता ।

श्री जांगड़े : क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट बिलासपुर जिले में

ऐल्युमिनियम बनाने की इन्डस्ट्री खोलने वाली थी ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: मुझे तो नहीं मालूम है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार इसे खोलने वाली थी या नहीं ।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट ने ऐल्युमिनियम बनाने के लिये बहुत से सामान चांपा स्टेशन ईस्टर्न रेलवे बिलासपुर जिला मध्य प्रदेश में इकट्ठा करके रक्खा है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: मुझे इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether all the possibilities of getting high-grade coal, iron and manganese in Madhya Pradesh have been explored?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. So far as manganese and iron ores are concerned, very large quantities of these have been found. But coal is not of a very high grade.

Shri Amjad Ali: Am I to understand that the survey is still continuing?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: जब कि मध्य प्रदेश में ज्यादा तादाद में लोहा पाया जाता है तो क्या लोहे का जो नया कारखाना बनाना है वह क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बनाया जावेगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: लोहे का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये और बहुत सी जरूरियात होती हैं । उन तमाम प्रश्नों पर विचार करने के बाद अगर मालूम हुआ कि ऐसा करना मुनासिब है तो कारखाना वहां स्थापित किया जा सकता है ।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: क्या यह सच है कि पहले सरकार का यह विचार था कि मध्य प्रदेश में लोहे का एक ऐसा कारखाना बनाया जाय जैसा कि टाटा कम्पनी ने बनाया हुआ है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: मैं उस के बारे में इस समय कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

Shri Mohiuddin: May I know, Sir, whether Government has under active consideration the manufacture of ferro-manganese from raw manganese?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. This question is under the consideration of Government.

Pandit Lingaraj Misra: Has Orissa been considered for the location of the iron factory, on account of large quantities of high grade ore found there?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these questions are under the consideration of Government.

श्री के० जी० देशमुख: तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में जितना मैंगनीज पाया जाता है उस का कौन सा हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश में पाया जाता है ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है मगर ठीक तो मैं नहीं बतला सकता ।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: क्या यह सच है कि फ़ैरो-मैंगनीज बनाने के लिये जो लोग वहां खनिज पदार्थों का काम करते हैं उन्हों ने सरकार के पास दरख्वास्तें भेजी हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: हां कुछ लोग फ़ैरो-मैंगनीज के प्लांट लगाना चाहते हैं । लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि जो दरख्वास्तें आई हैं वह इन्हीं की हैं या और किसी की ।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: क्या यह सच है कि वहां फ़ैरो-मैंगनीज का कारखाना बनाने के लिये कुछ जर्मन ऐक्सपर्ट्स की कम्पनी ने भी दरख्वास्तें भेजी हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: कुछ लोग इस सिलसिले में दरख्वास्तें दे रहे हैं । वह जर्मन हैं या अमरीकन इस बारे में मैं कुछ नही बतला सकता

श्री जांगड़े : क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में छोटा नागपुर और उड़ीसा से लोहा और कोयला ज्यादा मिलता है या मिल सकता है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैं ने कहा कि बहुत काफ़ी तादाद में लोहा और कोयला मिलता है लेकिन मैं तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से नहीं बतला सकता ।

LEGAL STATUS OF MUKHTARS

*1207. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state whether the Mukhtars (legal practitioners) of India or of any State made any representation to the Government of India for being given equal status with the pleaders (Bachelors of Laws) entitling them to practise in Civil Courts so far as C.P.C. is concerned?

(b) If so, what steps are proposed to be taken to bring about necessary amendments to the Legal Practitioners' Act and other Acts relating thereto?

(c) In how many States have these Mukhtarship Examinations been abolished and in how many are they still in force?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) Yes, Sir. The Mukhtar's Associations of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa States made representations on these lines.

(b) No amendment of the Legal Practitioners Act or of any other Act for this purpose is under contemplation at present.

(c) The Mukhtarship examination has been abolished in all Part A States except West Bengal and Assam and to some extent Orissa. As regards Part B States and Part C States, I do not have complete or definite information, but I understand that there are Mukhtars practising in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan only, and that in these two States also fresh recruitment of Mukhtars has been stopped.

Shri N. P. Sinha: In view of the fact that examinations in Bihar have been abolished and that the practising Mukhtars are as good as LL.Bs will Government be pleased to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act and give them equal status?

Shri Biswas: Amendment to the Legal Practitioners' Act is not called for, even if Mukhtars are to be allowed to practise, because the matter lies in the hands of the State High Courts.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether this and smilar questions have not been referred to the All-India Bar Committee?

Shri Biswas: The All-India Bar Committee is dealing with the question of unification of all grades of legal practitioners in this country and in the usual course this matter will be considered by that committee.

FORT COCHIN (MERGER)

*1209. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether there has been a representation from the Travancore-Cochin Government to have Fort Cochin an enclave of the Malabar District of Madras, merged in the Travancore-Cochin State?

(b) If so, what has been the result of such a representation?

(c) Have the Central Government informed the Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin State that it was not possible?

(d) If so, what are the reasons that prompted the Central Government to arrive at such a decision?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes, a representation has been received from the Government of Travancore-Cochin in the matter.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Travancore-Cochin Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know, Sir, what is the exact area and population of Fort Cochin?

Dr. Katju: The area of Fort Cochin is one square mile and population 40,000.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know, Sir, whether the Madras Government has been consulted in this matter?

Dr. Katju: The Madras Government was consulted on the privious occasion and will be consulted now also.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know, Sir, whether the State Government has brought to the notice of the Central Government the difficulties that that State feels in the matter of administration of fiscal laws as well as control measures due to the existence of this one square mile area within that State as a pocket?

Dr. Katju: All these matters and many other matters have been brought to the attention of the Government of India.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know, Sir, whether the reply that was given when this matter was raised in the State Assembly, that the Central Government has refused to accede to the request of the State Government is correct?

Dr. Katju: Probably the hon. Member is aware that in 1949 this question was raised and was examined at great length, in consultation with the Travancore-Cochin and Madras Governments. Many considerations were raised at that time. The Madras Government in return demanded the accession from the Travancore-Cochin Government of some isolated areas. Now this demand has been revived and all those factors will be taken into consideration. The decision is not so simple as it is made to appear. But we will do the best we can.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Am I to understand that the answer given in the Travancore-Cochin Assembly that the Central Government has sent a reply to the Chief Minister to the effect that it is not possible for the Central Government to effect such a merger is correct or not?

Dr. Katju: I am not aware of it. I have not read the statement to which the hon. Member refers.

Shri P. T. Chacko: As regards merger with Travancore-Cochin, may I know whether Government have assessed the public opinion in this enclave?

Dr. Katju: That will have to be assessed—the public opinion of people there as well as of people living about and there are so many factors to be considered.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know, Sir, whether for purposes of delimitation and for purposes of forming territorial constituencies, Fort Cochin is linked with an area which is 70 miles away from that place?

Dr. Katju: That may be so.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that there are many more enclaves of Part A States within the areas of Part B States, do Government contemplate to formulate some all-India uniform policy?

Dr. Katju: But this question has not yet been under consideration—the appointment of an All-India Commission.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Will the principles applied in the merger of Tangasseri and Anjango with Travancore-Cochin, apply to the merger of Cochin Port with the same State?

Dr. Katju: I really cannot give a definite answer.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS FROM HYDERABAD

***1210. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state the number of Government servants from Hyderabad State whose services have been taken over by the Government of India?

(b) What is the number of I.A.S. officers whose services have been transferred to the Central Government from Hyderabad?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: In view of the fact that some of the I.A.S. officers of other States are appointed in the Hyderabad service, do Government propose similarly to take over the services of some of the I.A.S. officers of Hyderabad in the Central or other State Government service?

Dr. Katju: I want notice.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know the number of Central Government officers who have been declared undesirable by the Hyderabad State?

Dr. Katju: Not to my knowledge.

Shri Achuthan: May I know whether any officer from any Part B State has been taken by the Central Government?

Dr. Katju: The answer I have given to this question is that the information is being collected. I would ask, hon. Members to wait for that information.

Shri Mohiuddin: Is it a fact that in respect of some of the officers who have been taken over from the Hyderabad service to the Central Excise Department, their grade of salary has not yet been fixed?

Dr. Katju: I want notice, Sir.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

*1211. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to revise the List of Scheduled Tribes (Constitution) Parts A and B States Order, 1950;

(b) whether Government have received any representations from any of the State Governments for including some tribes in the said list; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps the Central Government propose to take in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (c). It has been decided not to amend these orders till the matter has been investigated by the Backward Classes Commission.

(b) Yes.

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know if any representation has been received from the State of Rajasthan?

Shri Datar: We have received representations from a number of States and a number of Members

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know the names of the tribes which have been recommended by the State Government of Rajasthan to be included in the aforesaid orders?

Shri Datar: It is a very long list which the hon. Member wants. I shall supply a copy to him.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the reasons why certain classes are included under scheduled tribes and why the other classes are not so included; and do Government propose to reconsider this?

Shri Datar: So far as this question is concerned we consulted the various State Governments. and they gave us advice so far as the taking in of some tribes was concerned.

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know if any non-official representations have been made to the Central Government?

Shri Datar: No non-official representation has been made, except that representations have been sent by Members of Parliament.

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know whether any representation has been made by the Adim Jati Sevak Sangh?

Shri Datar: They had made a representation.

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सन् १९४१ में हरिजनों और भूमिजनों की संख्या कितनी थी और सन् १९५० में राष्ट्रपति की आज्ञा के अनुसार हरिजनों और भूमिजनों की संख्या कितनी है और दोनों में कितना अन्तर है ?

Shri Datar: Only the other day, that is on Saturday, the exact figures so far as scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are concerned were given.

Shri Jangde: I want the difference between the two figures.

Shri Datar: I have not figures except the ones given already.

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सन् १९४० में जो जातियां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यल्ड ट्राइब्स में शामिल थीं, उन में से बहुतेरी जातियों को किस कारण से निकाला गया था ?

Shri Datar: It is quite likely that some castes and communities which were formely included under this were subsequently excluded on account of the advice given by the various States concerned.

Shri Jangde: I want to know the reason.

Shri Datar: The reason is the advice given by the States concerned.

Shri Jangde: What was the advice?

Shri Datar: It was that certain communities were not entitled to the concessions given by the Constitution to the various scheduled castes and communities.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the Backward Classes Commission, which is going to be appointed by the Government very soon, will also examine the question of the scheduled tribes and the scheduled castes?

Shri Datar: They will examine the whole question as it has been pointed out on Saturday.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether Government is prepared to accept the recommendation of the Commissioner of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with regard to this question?

Shri Datar: The Commissioner's advice will always be considered with the greatest attention that it deserves.

Shri Sanganna: May I know what is the criterion for determining this?

Shri Datar: The criterion is as to whether they are scheduled castes at all. There are certain communities and castes which require special protection. The question is whether in the opinion of the States concerned these castes and tribes require special protection. The State Governments said in certain cases that they did not require or that they ceased to require, and therefore their advice was accepted in this respect.

श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल: क्या यह सत्य है कि इस विषय में तारीख २७-११-५० को पूज्य ठक्कर बापा ने राजस्थान की शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट जाति के विषय में चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी गृह विभाग, भारत सरकार को कोई पत्र लिखा था और क्या सन् १९४१ की मर्दुमशमारी की रिपोर्ट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की जनसंख्या बीस लाख पचास हजार थी और अब पन्द्रह लाख जो घोषित की गई है वह किस कारण से है और इस विषय में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Datar: Sir, I did not follow the import of the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us proceed to the next question, then.

SECURITIES OF HYDERABAD

*1212. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether the huge amounts and securities of Hyderabad Government embezelled by Mr. Moin Nawaz Jung in England. have been recovered or not?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the extent of the recovery?

(c) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

(d) What happened to the case instituted against him in England?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). Hyderabad Government funds to the extent of £ 4,11,065 and £ 1,007,940 had been deposited in the Barclay's Bank Ltd. and the Westminster Bank Ltd. in the names of Moin Nawaz Jung and Zahir Ahmed and Moin Nawaz Jung respectively. The banks have withheld these amounts and steps are being taken for their recovery.

(c) The position is still the same as stated in the House in answer to starred question No. 2344 by Shri Krishnacharya Joshi on the 30 July 1952.

(d) The suit is still pending.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know whether any portion of this amount has been transferred to Pakistan?

Dr. Katju: The amounts in the banks, so far as I can see, are still in the banks.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know whether Mr. Moin Nawaz Jung has left any movable or immovable property in the State and, if so, whether it has been attached in view of this claim?

Dr. Katju: I want notice of that question.

Shri Heda: Was this account held in the name of Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the late Hyderabad Government or in his personal capacity?

Dr. Katju: My information is that the amounts were in the names of these two individuals. As to whether the capacity was specified, I am unable to say.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether the Government of India or the Hyderabad Government sent any officer to England in connection with this case and, if so, how much money was spent on that officer?

Dr. Katju: I want notice of that question..

DISPLACED COVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*1213. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of displaced Government servants who have been retained in service according to the decision of the Cabinet to continue displaced Government employees in service beyond the age of superannuation till their question of pension is decided?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): 159.

Shri Gidwani: What is the total number?

Shri Datar: 159 is the total from 1948 upto 11-12-1952.

Shri Gidwani: What is the number of men still in service—who have not yet reached the age of superannuation?

Shri Datar: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Those who had originally opted for Pakistan and have subsequently come over to India—when do they get their pensions? Will the Government of India pay?

Shri Datar: This question relates to the former employees of the North West Frontier Province and Sind in particular, and they get the pensions from us.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No. It also refers to Bengal, to those who opted for Pakistan after 1947 on the assurance of the leaders, and they do not now know from where they will get their pensions.

Shri Datar: In any case, so far as pension is concerned I have already answered that the question is under our consideration. We have already sanctioned 60 per cent. The pension will be paid in the first instance by the Central Government and then the question of the adjustment of this pension with the Pakistan Government will be subsequently considered.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: May I know if the principle which the hon. Minister has just now stated applies to all pensioners, or is any difference being made?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): So far as East Bengal is concerned, pensioners are entitled to draw their pensions from the East Bengal Government. There was some difficulty, in coming and going and we have made certain proposals to the East Bengal Government including that a person may not have to go every time to draw his pension but he could appear personally once a year. These suggestions are under discussion between us and the East Bengal Government.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The hon. Minister, Mr. Datar, now said that pending settlement of this matter by the Pakistan Government, 60 per cent. of the pension dues will be advanced by our Government and then there will be an adjustment between the two Governments. Is that principle going to be followed in regard to all classes of persons including those to which Mr. Jain referred?

Shri A. P. Jain: That system does not apply to East. It applies only to West under certain agreements with Pakistan.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Why not apply it to East also? I know there are a large number of pensioners who are in a starving condition because they are not getting their pensions. Join the East and the West in this matter.

Shri A. P. Jain: Conditions are very different in the East. In the West the whole migration has taken place and there are travel difficulties. As I said the matter is being taken up with the East Bengal Government so that there may not be difficulties in drawing pensions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are people who have not been able to draw their pensions for the last two and a half years?

Shri A. P. Jain: There have been certain difficulties and we are taking up those questions with the Pakistan Government.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Will the hon. Minister please state what exactly are the differences between East and West with regard to pensioners who have come away from Pakistan and are not getting their pensions?

Shri A. P. Jain: There are different conditions and agreements about the East and the West.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether Government are intending to place the property-holder and the pension-holder in the same category?

Shri A. P. Jain: Not at all.

Shri Gidwani: May I know the number of such displaced Government servants who had reached superannuation age but were retained in service till the question of their pension was decided?

Shri A. P. Jain: We will see when any kind of documents etc. are forthcoming.

EQUIPMENT BRANCH OF INDIAN AIR FORCE

*1215. **Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any recruitment to the Commissioned Rank of the Equipment Branch of the Indian Air Force early in 1952;

(b) if so, the number applied and how many got preliminary selection: and

(c) the number who were finally selected and the States to which they belong?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) (1) Number applied. ... 252

(2) Number selected for final interview. 102

(c) Number finally selected ... 18

U. P.	...	8
Punjab	...	3
Bombay	...	2
Nagpur	...	2
Madhya Bharat	...	1
Madhya Pradesh	...	1
Delhi	...	1
		18

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether there was any particular organisation to make this selection?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, the Services Selection Board.

Shri Punnoose: May I have an idea about that? Who were the Members?

Sardar Majithia: The Services Selection Board which sits in Dehra Dun.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether there was any application from Travancore-Cochin?

Sardar Majithia: I am not aware of that. May have been. Possibly he was not suitable.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether this selection was confined only to North India or whether there were applicants from South India also?

Sardar Majithia: No distinction was made. The applicants were from all over India.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the selection was made from all over India?

Sardar Majithia: Yes.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether any preference was given to ex-service personnel?

Sardar Majithia: I should like to have notice

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE (R AND R) SCHEMES GRADE III

*1216. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the re-organization of Central Secretariat Service (R & R) Scheme grade III has been completed in the recent past;

(b) if so, how the scheme of reservation for Scheduled Castes has been observed:

(c) whether it is a fact that a memorandum signed by 40 M.Ps. in this connection was presented in the last week of June, 1952, and a deputation met the Minister of Home Affairs; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The constitution of Grade III of the Central Secretariat Service is nearing completion.

(b) Reservations apply only to direct recruitment. Appointments to the permanent strength of Grade III have been made by selection of departmental candidates to which reservations do not apply. Scheduled Caste candidates approved for officiating appointment to Grade III are being appointed to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistant Superintendents irrespective of their position in the order of merit drawn up by the Special Recruitment Board /Union Public Service Commission.

(c) Yes.

(d) The representation has been taken into account in formulating Instructions for the maintenance of the Service.

Shri Ganpati Ram: May I know what are the total number of services under this scheme?

Shri Datar: Grade I Under Secretaries ... 180; Grade II Superintendents ... 200; Grade III Assistant Supreintendents ... 400.

LOAN TO INDUSTRIES FROM WORLD BANK

*1216-A. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries in India that have been given loans from the loans obtained by India from the World Bank;

(b) the amount taken; and

(c) the conditions, if any, of such loans?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) No industry in India has so far been given any loan from the loans obtained by India from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether any loan is given through the Industrial Finance Corporation?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Negotiations have nearly been completed but they cannot be finalised until the I.F.C. is ready to sign the loan agreement on the passage of this recent Industrial Finance Corporation Amendment Bill.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether the Government is aware that the 65½ lakhs sanctioned to Travancore-Cochin Industries have not been paid because the Industrial Finance Corporation has insisted that the factories should be insured whereas they have already been insured through the State Insurance Scheme?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We are dealing with loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and not rupee loans given by the Industrial Finance Corporation. I am therefore unable to answer this question without notice.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know. Sir, whether the provisions of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act as has been amended recently will also be applicable to the loanees who have taken loans before the passing of this Amendment Act?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No. I do not think it has any retrospective application.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the loan from the World Bank to the Iron and Steel Corporation has been finalised?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It has not been finalised.

EMPLOYEES OF HYDERABAD

***1217. Shri S A. Khan:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether any assurance was given to the employees of the Government of Hyderabad after the State's integration with the Union that their legitimate rights and privileges will be safeguarded?

(b) If so, have Government taken any steps to safeguard the rights of the employees of Hyderabad Mint after the demonitization of the Hyderabad Currency?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) The following assurance was conveyed to Part B States in connection with the absorption of staff as a consequence of financial integration with the Centre:

> "The permanent staff wholly (or substantially) engaged on work connected with "federal" subjects in States on the prescribed date should be taken over by the Centre in appropriate grades and upon terms not less advantageous in the service of the States. Temporary staff so engaged should also be similarly absorbed so far as possible, having due regard to their suitability."

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

***1188. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the Girl Guides Association of India has formally joined the Bharat Scouts Guides?

(b) What amounts received by these associations, are grants from the Central Revenues for their administrative expenses?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) During 1951-52, the Bharat Scouts and Guides received a grant of Rs. 35,000/- and the Girl Guides Association received a grant of Rs. 2,500/- from the Government of India. During the current financial year a consolidated grant of Rs. 32,400/- is likely to be paid to the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

STIPENDS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, ETC.

***1192. Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for Government of India stipends 1952 from Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other Backward Classes students with divisions I, II, III respectively;

(b) how many of them have been granted stipends separately; and

(c) how far the students of Sweeper Communities including *Mehtor, Balmiki, Dom, Harhi,* etc. have been given special consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 38].

(c) They are favourably considered and nearly all students from the sub-castes mentioned are selected for 1952-53 Scholarships.

FLEET-AIR ARM

***1197. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose establishing a "Fleet Air Arm" for the Indian Navy;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the place selected for its location and the number of naval planes required for the purpose; and

(c) whether any orders have been placed for naval planes and if so, with whom?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). I would invite the hon. Member's attention to the answers to Shri A. M. Thomas's Starred Question No. 1122 and to Dr. P. S. Deshmukh's Starred Question No. 1647 given in the House on the 11th December, 1952 and the 10th July, 1952 respectively. I regret it will not be in the public interests to disclose any further details about this project.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

***1198. Shrimati Sushama Sen:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State or States have addressed the Government of India to establish compulsory military training in India; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

DEFENCE OF KASHMIR

***1208. Shri P. Subba Rao:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount received by the Central Government in each financial year since accession of Kashmir from the State of Kashmir by way of Income Tax, Central Excise Duties and other taxes due to the Central Government;

(b) the amount spent by the Government of India on the defence of Kashmir up till now; and

(c) the amount spent by the Government of India in opening communication to Kashmir by way of roads?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) The Jammu and Kashmir State did not accede to India in respect of Income-Tax, Excise Duties and other taxes; these taxes and duties are therefore levied and collected in the State by the State Government and are not payable to the Centre.

(b) Attention in this connection is invited to the reply given by the Minister for Defence to Starred Question No. 866 answered in the Parliament on the 13th December 1950, and the reply given by the Minister for States to Part (a) (i) of the Starred Question No. 4622 answered on the 29th May 1951.

(c) Upto the end of March 1952 an expenditure of Rs. 332·70 lakhs was incurred on the construction and maintenance of the Jammu-Pathankot Road. The estimated expenditure during 1952-53 is Rs. 29·51 lakhs of which Rs. 5·21 lakhs represents repairs to the road.

नये खनिज पदार्थ

***१२१४. श्री डामर:** क्या प्राकृतिक **संसाधन तथा वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान** मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को १९४९ से १९५२ तक के बीच देश के किसी भाग में किन्हीं नये खनिज पदार्थों का पता लगा है ; तथा

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस राज्य में कौन सा पदार्थ कितनी मात्रा में प्राप्त हुआ ?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Director, Geological Survey of India has reported that no new discovery of economically workable deposit of any metalliferrous mineral, such as, gold, copper, lead and zinc has been made by the Geological Survey of India between 1949 and 1952.

New deposits of beryl, uranium and thorium ores and ilmenite have been discovered. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the location and quantity of the new deposits of beryl, uranium and thorium ores.

The proving of deposits of iron pyrites in Amjor, Bihar to be used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid has been carried out during this period, and the work done has shown that a quantity of about 1 million tons may be available for exploitation.

"ELECTION TRIBUNALS"

***1218. Pandit Balkrishna Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state if any proposal is under consideration to guard against possible conflicting decisions of Election Tribunals and to ensure uniformity of Election decisions?

(b) Has any suggestion on the subject been received by Government from the Election Commission of India?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) and (b). No. Sir.

INDIAN AND KING'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

692. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Commissioned Officers have been given the same rank as the old King's Commissioned Officers; and

(b) if so, whether their scales of pay are the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) The pay scales of former K.C.I.Os. are higher than those for I.C.Os. This is because Government have given an assurance that the pay and allowances of former KCIOs would not be disturbed and that the position would not be altered when KCIOs relinquished their Land Forces Commissions on 26th January 1950 and accepted fresh ones from the President.

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

693. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 976 asked on the 12th September, 1951 and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of a permanent nature constituted since then up-to-date under the administrative control of his Ministry giving the following information in each case:—(i) the date of their constitution; (ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure incurred by them; (iii) provision for the audit of their accounts; and (iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities;

(b) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as were appointed during the same period giving the dates of appointment;

(c) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as have finished their work and have submitted their reports during the period giving the dates of submission of their reports;

(d) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(e) the names of such bodies of a permanent nature and of advisory character that have been dissolved during the period?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (e). Four statements giving the required information are placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 39].

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES (MINISTRY OF FINANCE)

694. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the answer given to unstarred question No. 149 of 30th August, 1951 and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of a permanent nature constituted since then up-to-date under the administrative control of his Ministry giving the following informations in each case:—

(i) the date of their constitution;

(ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure incurred by them;

(iii) the provision for the audit of their accounts; and

(iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities;

(b) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as were appointed during the same period giving the dates of appointment;

(c) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as have finished their work and have submitted their reports during the period giving the dates of submission of their reports;

(d) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(e) the names of such bodies of a permanent nature and of advisory character that have been dissolved during the period?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): (a) No statutory or non-statutory bodies of a permanent nature have been constituted since the 30th August, 1951, under the administrative control of the Finance Ministry.

(b) The following two *ad-hoc* committees were appointed since the 30th August, 1951:—

Name of the Committee	Set up on
(*i*) Dearness Allowance Committee	15-7-52
(*ii*) Banks' Liquidation proceedings Committee. . .	19-7-52

(c) The following three *ad-hoc* committees have finished their work and submitted their reports to Government:

Name of the Committee	Date of Submission of the report
(*i*) Expert Committee on Excise . . .	September, 1951.
(*ii*) Company Law Committee . . .	29th Feb. 1952.
(*iii*) Dearness Allowance Committee .	8th Oct. 1952.

(d) The following three *ad-hoc* committees/commission are still functioning:

Name of the Committee/Commission 1	Date by which expected to submit the report 2
(*i*) Income-tax Investigation Commission. .	The Commission is expected to complete the investigation of the cases referred to it, by the 31st December, 1953. The Commission's report in regard to amendment of the Income-tax Act has been submitted to Government.
(*ii*) National Income Committee	The Committee is expected to submit its final report by January, 1953.
(*iii*) Banks' Liquidation Proceedings Committee.	The Committee is expected to submit its report by 31st December, 1952.

(e) Does not arise.

EXERCISING OF OPTION BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

695. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the decision of the Partition Council, all Central Government servants, before exercising option to serve India or Pakistan, were assured that their terms and conditions of service were guaranteed;

(b) whether under the said guarantee Central Government servants serving in areas now in Pakistan who opted for India are entitled to departmental promotion and confirmation on the basis of their seniority *vis-a-vis* permanent employees of offices where the optees were absorbed; and

(c) whether it is a fact that recently orders have been issued by Government which place such optees with 10 to 20 years' service on the same level for purposes of promotion and confirmation, with purely temporary and/or quasi-permanent employees?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) Permanent Central Government servants who have come from areas now in Pakistan, having opted for service in India, have been absorbed on a permanent basis in the same grades and in the same Offices/Departments as far as possible. Where this has not been possible and employment has been found for such persons in different Offices/Departments, supernumerary posts in the grades equivalent to those held by them prior to Partition have been created for them so as to protect their permanent status and pay. All such optees for India are thus enjoying the same privileges, prospects of promotion as are admissible to other permanent employees in the same grades and in the same Offices/Departments.

(c) No.

REVENUE OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

696. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state what was the total revenue of Andamans and Nicobar Islands in October, 1945 when the Islands were re-occupied after Japanese surrender and what was the expenditure on administration towards the close of 1945?

(b) What were the revenue and expenditure on the administration of these Islands in the years 1949 and 1951?

(c) What was the revenue from forests alone?

(d) What is the state of means of communications between Andamans and Nicobar, specially car, in Nicobar Islands?

(e) What is the estimated income after full exploitation of forests within five years?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Revenue receipts of October 1945 to March 1946 were Rs. 2,46,000 and the expenditure for the same period was Rs. 36,99,000.

(b) The revenue and expenditure were as follows:

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50 .	85,69,000	1,28,64,000
1950-51 .	79,29,200	1,41,41,100
1951-52 .	1,07,97,000	1,38,83,000

		Rs.
(c)	1949-50	70,23,000
	1950-51	50,64,700
	1951-52	74,35,000

(d) The S. S. "Maharaja" visits Car Nicobar on every voyage from Port Blair to Madras and back about twelve times a year. Small vessels owned by M/S Akoojee and Co., Agents at Nicobar, link up the islands of the Nicobar group with Port Blair, and are available for Government use whenever required.

(e) It is expected to be Rs. 105 lakhs at the end of 1956-57.

NICOTINE

697. **Dr. Amin:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenses incurred for completing the research for producing Nicotine from tobacco waste by the National Chemical Laboratory; and

(b) what will be the cost of Nicotine produced by this process and the cheapest cost at which it is available from abroad?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Total expenses incurred are approximately Rs. 6,200/-.

(b) The economics of the process are being examined by the National Chemical Laboratory. Cost of imported Nicotine Sulphate is reported to be approximately Rs. 20 per kilogram (=2·2 lbs. approximately).

LANGUAGE TABLES

698. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether language tables are being compiled in connexion with the 1951 Census;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when such tables are expected to be published; and

(c) whether special language tables are being prepared for the Hindi-speaking regions, showing break-ups in the major regional languages like Brijbhasha, Bundalkhandi, etc.?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The tables are expected to be published by the middle of 1953.

(c) The language tables for the 1951-Census will give all the languages and dialects as returned by the persons enumerated.

VISITS OF SECRETARY

699. **Dr. Amin:** (a) Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state how many times, at what times and for how long during each trip the present Secretary to the Ministry has gone out of India on Government business since 15th August, 1947?

(b) What are the names of the countries visited by him during each trip and the reasons for the same?

(c) What expenses were incurred by Government for each of these trips?

(d) Have any reports been submitted by him and if so, when do Government propose to lay these Reports on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 40.]

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS

700. Shri K. C. Jena: (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state how many applications for post-Matric Scholarships were received this year from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students from various States by the Central Scholarship Board (the figures to be given State-wise)?

(b) Have those applications been considered and scholarships awarded to the applicants?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 41.]

(b) Yes, 3,065 Scheduled Castes and 1,094 Scheduled Tribes students from all over India have been selected for 1952-53 Scholarships.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

701. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of British Directors in the Central and Local Boards of the Imperial Bank of India;

(b) the stage of Indianisation of the management reached so far and the prospects of complete Indianisation;

(c) the distribution of shares among the Indian, Pakistani and British share-holders in 1951-52;

(d) the amount of deposit, in 1951-52, (i) from Government and (ii) from private depositors; and

(e) the amount of advances made in 1951-52 (i) to Indian concerns and (ii) to British concerns?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The percentage of British Directors to the total number of Directors in the Central Board and the Local Boards of the Imperial Bank of India is as follows:—

Central Board	25 per cent.
Calcutta Local Board	42 per cent.
Bombay Local Board	28 per cent.
Madras Local Board	42 per cent.

(b) The number of officers of the Imperial Bank of India as on 31st December, 1946 was 101 Europeans and 73 Indians. As on 31st October, 1952 the figures were 29 Europeans and 120 Indians. Out of 16 Senior Staff Appointments in India, 10 have already been Indianised. It is expected that all senior appointments in the Bank will be Indianised by 1955.

(c) The number of shares held as at 21-5-1952 were as follows:—

	Fully paid	Partly paid
by Europeans	9,743	12,158
by Indians	46,708	1,10,652
by others (including Corporations, Societies, Associations etc.)	18,549	27,190
TOTAL	75,000	1,50,000

No separate statistics are available to show the holdings of Pakistani shareholders.

(d) The deposits shown in the Bank's Balance Sheet as at 30-6-1952 amounted to Rs. 226¾ crores. The Imperial Bank is transacting Government business as Agent of the Reserve Bank of India. Receipts and payments on behalf of Government are adjusted with the Reserve Bank daily. No deposits are therefore held by the Bank from the Government of India as such.

(e) The information is not available, but an analysis of the advances was made in April 1949 which revealed that 3 per cent. of the advances outstanding at that time was to solely European concerns, 20 per cent. to partly European concerns and 77 per cent. to Non-European concerns.

SPEEDY DISPOSAL OF WINDING-UP PROCEEDINGS

702. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether rules have been framed, and if so, by which High Courts, under Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act for the speedy disposal of winding-up proceedings?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): No rules are required to be framed under Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949. Presumably the hon. Member's reference is to the rules required to be framed under sub-section (2) of

Section 45B and/or Section 45G of the Banking Companies Act. According to the information available with the Government of India, the High Courts of the following States have framed the necessary rules under these sections:—

(1) Madras
(2) Travancore-Cochin
(3) Bombay
(4) Saurashtra
(5) Hyderabad
(6) Mysore
(7) Assam
(8) PEPSU
(9) Rajasthan
(10) Punjab
(11) Bihar.

BANKS, LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS COMMITTEE

703. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state when the report of the Banks Liquidation Proceedings Committee is expected to be published and the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): It is expected that the Banks Liquidation Proceedings Committee will submit its report to Government by the 31st December, 1952. The question of publication of the report will be decided on receipt of the same.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AREAS

704. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Governor or Rajpramukh of any Part 'A' or Part 'B' State, having Scheduled Areas therein, has submitted any report relating to the administration of such Areas or Scheduled Tribes as required under para. 3, Schedule V of the Constitution;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether any action has been taken by the Central Government on such reports; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay these reports on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) These Reports are intended for the information of Government.

(c) No. The Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which is submitted to Parliament covers all important matters relating to the Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes.

INSTITUTIONS RUN BY CATHOLIC MISSIONS

705. Shri Nambiar: (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to place on the Table of the House a statement containing the number of educational institutions run by Catholic Missions, the grants given by the Central Government for each, the number of years for which each has been working and the courses offered in each?

(b) Is it a fact that in a number of the above institutions. Bible classes are made compulsory for students?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no information in the matter nor are any grants paid to such institutions.

SHADED ACCOMMODATION FOR ARMY STORES

706. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to provide shaded accommodation for valuable army stores lying in open in various Ordnance Depots and undergoing deterioration at a rapid speed;

(b) what steps are being taken to repair the existing roofs of godowns which badly need repairs without which rain water causes great loss to the stores in the various C.O.Ds.;

(c) the amount of loss that is being incurred annually since Partition as a result of this directly or indirectly; and

(d) why are not stores as are deteriorating as a result of lack of shaded accommodation, not being disposed off particularly when building of such accommodation is likely to cost a considerable sum of money which is not likely to be made available under the present circumstances and thus save the nation from a heavy loss?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Every possible step has been taken to house valuable army stores under existing covered accommodation. Various projects for additional covered accommodation have been/are being initiated.

(b) Regular annual maintenance and abnormal repairs are being carried out to all military buildings and godowns and a separate sum of money is allotted for this purpose.

(c) No separate statistics are maintained to show such losses.

(d) Stores that are lying in the open are not all unwanted stores. Such of these stores as are surplus to defence requirements are being disposed of through the D.G., S. & D. For the remainder, covered accommodation is being steadily increased.

ADVANCES AGAINST HYPOTHECATION OF TEA

707. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether the Reserve Bank of India has asked other banks to stop advances against the hypothecation of tea?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): No Sir. In fact according to a review undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India on the basis of returns obtained from the Scheduled Banks, these banks have provided the bulk of finance required by Indian-owned tea gardens for the 1952 season. The Reserve Bank has decided to extend rediscounting facilities to Scheduled Banks in respect of the latter's loans to tea gardens and this has been specifically brought to the notice of the Tea Board. Reserve Bank is also granting advances to Scheduled Banks for tea financing under the Bill Market Scheme.

HINDI FOR ARMED FORCES

708. **Shri K. R. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made the learning of Hindi compulsory for the officers and other ranks of the Indian Armed Forces; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to teach Hindi to the officers and other ranks of the Indian Armed Forces?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, for officers. It is being made progressively compulsory for others.

(b) Classes in Hindi are being held in units and establishments.

REGISTRAR, JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

709. **Shri K. R. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in each of the Part 'A' and Part 'B' States;

(b) whether it is a fact that all Insurance Companies operating in the Union of India are registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies;

(c) whether any Insurance companies, registered outside India, are allowed to operate inside the Union, and if so, whether any list or record of such companies is maintained by Government;

(d) whether it is a fact that a company named "Provincial Union Assurance Ltd." operated in the Union recently, and whether any record of its business or place of business is available;

(e) whether Government are aware that a number of shareholders of this company have not been able to trace its whereabouts and that the Finance Ministry has not been able to furnish any information regarding the functioning of this company; and

(f) whether Government will take steps to trace out the whereabouts of the company as a large amount of money of Indian citizens is involved?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All insurers operating in the Union of India which are companies within the meaning of sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, are registered with the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies. Apart from the companies incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, there are other insurers *e.g.* Co-operative Life Insurance Societies, carrying on insurance business in the Union of India which are not registered with the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies. Foreign companies are required to file certain documents with them under section 277 of the Indian Companies Act.

(c) Yes. The insurers incorporated outside India are also allowed to carry on insurance business in India along with Indian Companies provided they get registration under the Insurance Act, 1938. A list of all insurers registered outside India and carrying on business in India is published annually in the Indian Insurance Year Book by the Department of Insurance. All insurers, Indian or foreign, furnish annually returns relating to accounts and other matters to the Controller of Insurance.

(d) Yes. The Life Insurance business of the Company mentioned was transferred to the Dominion Insurance Company Ltd. of Calcutta with the sanction of the Controller of Insurance on 10-10-1950 under section 36 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

(e) A few complaints from the Shareholders of the "Provincial Union Assurance Limited" were received in reply to which all the then available information was given. They were also advised to address the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal, in regard to the whereabouts of the company.

(f) The latest report from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal, indicates that the registered office of the company is situated at 6-A, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta. At that address, a general meeting was held on the 16th September, 1952 and a resolution passed approving of the voluntary winding up of the company and appointing Shri D. P. Sen. Chartered Accountant as the liquidator.

HILL ALLOWANCE

710. **Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hill Allowance has been sanctioned to the workers of Aravankad Cordite Factory;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to sanction the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes. Hill Allowance has been sanctioned. w.e.f. 1-4-52, for those who were drawing it on 28-2-50 *i.e.* the date immediately preceding the date from which it was replaced by compensatory and house rent allowances at lower rates.

(b) The rate of the hill allowance is 20 per cent. of pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 p.m. and a minimum of Rs. 10 p.m.

(c) Does not arise.

DISPLACED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FROM SIND AND N.W.F.P.

711. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 284 on the 20th September, 1951 regarding displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P., and state whether it is a fact that the Sind Displaced Government Servants' Association was asked to send particulars of those displaced Government servants who, according to them, were holding higher posts in Pakistan and should be considered for grades II and III posts in the Re-organisation Scheme?

(b) Have the Association sent any names and if so, when?

(c) What action has been taken in those cases?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) Names were furnished on the 16th January 1952.

(c) After very careful consideration of the claims of various categories of employees, the following provisions were made in an Office Memorandum dated the 20th February, 1952 by the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to displaced Government servants:—

"(i) Permanent displaced Government servants holding supervisory posts in the Central Secretariat Service cadre who have not been included in any of the lists of approved candidates will nevertheless (as long as the Central Secretariat Service Selection Board consider them suitable for such posts) be allowed to continue in the posts held by them. They will be renumerated either as Assistant-in-charge or as Assistant Superintendents according as they hold posts of Assistant-in-Charge or those of Gazetted or non-Gazetted Superintendents.

(ii) Other permanent displaced Government servants holding posts included in the Central Secretariat Service cadre will be accorded special consideration if they fulfil the following conditions, namely—

(A) from the 22nd October, 1943 or earlier they should have held posts in the Provincial Secretariat regarded as equivalent for purposes of seniority to Assistants in the Central Secretariat; and

(B) for a period of not less than two years before 15th August, 1947, they should have held posts of Superintendent or Head Assistant in Provincial Secretariat.

The cases of such officers will be reported to the Central Secretariat Service Selection Board. If, on consideration of the record of such officers, the Board is of the opinion that he should be given opportunity to hold Section charge, the Board may arrange for his being given officiating appointment in Grade III as and when a vacancy arises."

The case of officers covered by clause (ii) are being referred to the Central Secretariat Service Selection Board shortly.

AWARD OF RED BLANKETS

712. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the British policy of awarding red blankets to the Tribal Chiefs of Manipur, after every three years, is being continued by the Government of India?

(b) If so, what is the total number of red blankets last awarded and the total increased number of the same after the achievement of Independence of the country?

(c) What are the rules regulating the awards of red blankets?

(d) What is the amount spent for it and how is the expense met?

(e) Did the Prime Minister award red blankets to the Tribal Chiefs during his visit to Manipur; and if so, how many?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) The pre-Independence policy of awarding red cloths to the tribal chiefs and khulakpas of Manipur after every three years is being continued.

(b) The information is being collected from the Chief Commissioner, Manipur and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(c) A copy of the rules is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 42.]

(d) A sum of Rs. 971/13/- has been spent on the purchase of red blankets. The expenditure is met from Government revenues and is included in the Deputy Commissioner's Budget.

(e) The Prime Minister presented 11 red blankets measuring 3 yards each to some tribal people during his recent visit to Manipur.

RECOGNISED TRIBES OF MANIPUR

713. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recognised tribes of Manipur by the Constitution of India;

(b) whether Government are aware that the nomination paper of Shri Thangkhai, who was reported to have belonged to the tribe of PAITE was rejected by the Chief Electoral Officer of Manipur on the ground that his tribe was not recognised by the Constitution of India;

(c) whether Government are aware that there are some such tribes in Manipur which do not belong to any recognised tribe by the Constitution; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) According to the Indian Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951, the number of recognised tribes in Manipur is three *viz.* (1) Kukis (2) Lushais and (3) Nagas.

(b) The nomination paper of Shri Thangkhai was rejected by the Returning Officer as on the candidate's own declaration he did not belong to any of these three tribes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE REGULATIONS

714. **Shri Telkikar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing Army, Navy and Air Force Regulations, having become out of date partly by influx of time and partly due to Constitutional changes, are being revised; and

(b) if so, how far the work is completed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seventeen are under revision at present. Substantial progress has been made in the case of majority of these books. One book has been practically completed and some others may also be completed by the middle of next year.

SULPHUR

715. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any deposits of Sulphur have been discovered during the last one or two years in India;

(b) whether researches have been made to substitute Iron Pyrites in the place of Sulphur, especially in the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid; and

(c) whether any deposits of Iron pyrites containing a high percentage of Sulphur are available in India and if so, where?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Natural sulphur (brimstone) is not known to occur in India. Deposits of pyrites, however, which is a source of sulphur, have been located at a few places.

(b) Pyrite has been used successfully for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in this country and during the last one year quantities of pyrites obtained from the Amjor deposits of Bihar have actually been supplied to the various Indian firms engaged in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

(c) A statement giving available information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Location of the known pyrite deposits in India	Sulphur contents
(1)	Amjor, Sahabad District, Bihar . .	40% to 46%
(2)	Tara Devi, near Simla .	16·96% to 26·43%
(3)	Ingaladhal deposits, Mysore	20·81%
(4)	Polur in North Arcot District, Madras .	25%
(5)	Wynaad Deposits in Nilgiri District, Madras .	Very low Sulphur content.

POSTS HELD BY SCHEDULED CASTES

716. **Dr. Jatav-vir:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted posts in different grades held by the members of the Scheduled Caste in the Central Secretariat during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 separately;

(b) the number of the members of the Scheduled Caste who were holding gazetted posts prior to the implementation of the Central Secretariat Reorganization scheme and who were reverted to lower posts as a result of the scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that these officers had not earned any adverse reports; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to include members of the Scheduled Caste adversely affected by the scheme in the category of protected personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Information relating to the confidential reports is treated as confidential.

(d) Protection against reversion has been granted to officers satisfying certain criteria regarding length of service in different grades. Scheduled Caste officers who satisfy these criteria are also eligible for this protection. No further extension of the protection is contemplated.

TRAVELLING AND DAILY ALLOWANCE TO HONORARY ASSISTANT RECRUITING OFFICERS

717. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that payment of travelling and daily allowance to Honorary Assistant Recuiting Officers has been discontinued from 1st January 1952?

(b) What is the total number of such officers at present?

(c) What is the total number of paid Assistant Recruiting Officers at present and what is their scale of salary?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes. The payment of travelling and daily allowance to these personnel is made only during periods of war or periods of emergency when they are required to travel on recruiting duty which they are not required to do during peace time. By discontinuing the allowances we have only reverted to peace time conditions.

(b) 138.

(c) 43. They are service officers of the rank of Captain or equivalent rank and receive pay and allowances of their rank.

INCOME-TAX CASES

718. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total number of cases dealt with by the income-tax officers during 1950-51 and 1951-52?

(b) How many of these were assessed to income-tax?

(c) What was the total number of income-tax officers working during those two years?

(d) What was the total number of appeals preferred during those years against assessment?

(e) What was the total number of appellate Assistant Commissioners working during these years?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): (a) The total number of cases including arrears brought forward from the preceding years dealt with by Income-tax Officers during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 was 8,56,209 and 11,59,616 respectively.

(b) The number assessed to income-tax during 1950-51 and 1951-52 was 4.72.419 and 6.13.915 respectively.

(c) The total number of Income-tax Officers on duty in March 1951 and March 1952 was 776 and 880 respectively.

(d) Total number of appeals filed before the Appellate Assistant Commissioners during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 was 66.910 and 74.140 respectively.

(e) The total number of Appellate Assistant Commissioners working during these years was 58 and 66 respectively.

Beldars (UTTAR PRADESH)

720. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the *Beldars* of Uttar Pradesh, members of a Scheduled Caste enumerated in Part VIII of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order No. 19, dated 10th August 1950 in a resolution passed by their State Organisation Conference, have protested against their inclusion as a Scheduled Caste in the said Order, which they regard as derogatory to their self-respect and high descent which they trace from the line of ancient Odra Raghavanshiya Kshattriyas?

(b) Have they made a representation to Government to exclude them from the operation of the said Order?

(c) Are Government contemplating any action under Article 341 of the Constitution?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply given to-day to parts (a) and (c) of Shri Bheekha Bhai's Starred question No. 1211.

NATIONAL TERRITORIAL ARMY

721. **Shri Sanganna:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the target strength of the National Territorial Army in each State of India?

(b) Has recruitment to this Army started and if so, when?

(c) Will any allowance be given to the trainees of this Army?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The Territorial Army is recruited on a zonal basis and not State-wise. No targets are fixed for each State. The target for the country is 1,30,000.

(b) Yes; in August 1949.

(c) Yes, they get the same pay and allowances during training as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the Regular Army.

LEGAL AID ORGANISATIONS

722. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of legal aid organisations in India;

(b) the contribution, if any, paid by the Central or State Governments; and

(c) the nature of legal aid afforded by these Organisations?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) to (c). The information is not available with the Government of India.

CONCESSION TO SONS OF EX-SERVICEMEN

723. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concession in fee etc., in schools is allowed to the sons of ex-servicemen and serving soldiers drawing below Rs. 100/- as pension or salary; and

(b) if no concession is allowed, are Government considering the allowing of such concessions in future?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Information relating to civil Public Schools in various States is not available. In the King George's Schools and Lawrence Schools, certain concessions are allowed to sons of ex-Servicemen and serving soldiers drawing below Rs. 100 as pension of salary. They are:

King George's Schools at Nowgong and Ajmer:

Only 10 per cent. of the pay of serving or pension of ex-Servicemen is charged as fees for each child. In addition, they pay only Rs. 11-11-0 per child for the first year for clothing instead of Rs. 400 which is normally charged.

Lawrence Schools at Lovedale and Sanawar:

Full remission of fees is given.

(b) Does not arise.

REQUISITIONING OF GROUND SITES

724. **Shri Hem Raj**: (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state how many ground sites for building military camps during World War II were acquired or requisitioned by the Central Government in the Punjab State and on what conditions?

(b) How many of them have been released to the owners and how many of them are being retained by Government or are being transferred to the State Government?

(c) Do Government propose to pay compensation for those which are being retained by it or by the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 26 sites were requisitioned under Rules 75 A of the late Defence of India Rules, 1939. 4 sites were acquired under agreement with the land-owners.

(b) Of the requisitioned sites 7 have been totally and 11 partially restored to the owners. One of the 4 sites acquired by agreement has also been restored to its owner. The remaining lands are being retained by the Government of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

2-STROKE DIESEL ENGINE

725. **Shri Madiah Gowda**: (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a 2-stroke diesel engine has been invented in the Indian Institute of Sciences at Bangalore?

(b) If so, what are its principal features and its advantages?

(c) Is it constructed of local materials or foreign?

(d) Who is the inventor?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) The required information is furnished in the attached note. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 43.]

(c) All the component parts of the engine excepting the fuel injection part are constructed of indigenous materials.

(d) The engine has been designed by Dr. Havemann, Head of the Department of Internal Combustion Engineering.

WAR COMPENSATION (EXCESS PAYMENT)

726. **Shri Rishang Keishing**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that excess payment of war compensation for certain persons in the Box area of Manipur has been made by the Claim Officers;

(b) whether it is a fact that warrant for seizure of properties of those persons who received excess war compensation has been issued by the Government of Manipur; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what is the number of such cases and what is the actual amount involved?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). Some cases of overpayment have been reported to Government but these relate to lands and buildings outside the Box area of Manipur. Warrants for attachment and sale of property were issued in 39 of these cases involving an amount of Rs. 39,789.

FOREIGNERS IN INDIA

727. **Shri N. P. Sinha**: (a) Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state how many foreigners died in India in 1951-52 leaving behind estates and moveable properties including cash-balance in Banks?

(b) What was the value of the estates left and what amount in cash in total was left by the deceased?

(c) How have the abovesaid properties been disposed of?

(d) Are any claims pending?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) to (d). The information is not available with the Government of India.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

728. **Shri Sanganna**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of junior officers of N.C.C. in the schools of each State of India;

(b) whether these officers are holding classes regularly; and

(c) if so, what allowances are paid to them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 44.]

(b) Yes.

(c) A Statement showing the pay and allowances of the Junior Division Officers of the National Cadet Corps is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 45.]

EXCISE DUTY (CLOTH)

729. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of excise duty collected during 1950-51 and 1951-52 from the manufacture of (i) superfine (ii) fine and (iii) medium cloth?

(b) What is the total realization from the same during the current year up-to-date?

(c) Is the cloth exported given any rebate of this duty?

(d) Is any export duty levied on cloth and if so, how much?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): (a) Amounts of Central Excise duty collected on (i) Superfine, (ii) Fine and (iii) Medium cloth during 1950-51 and 1951-52 are as follows

	1950-51	1951-52
	(Rs.000)	(Rs.000)
Superfine.	3,68,53	6,80,25
Fine.	3,37,64	5,62,41
Medium.	2,08,36	3,32,62

(b) The total realizations on Superfine, Fine and Medium cloth during the current year up-to-date are as follows:

	1952-53
	(upto October)
	(Rs.000)
Superfine	2,08,29
Fine	2,19,00
Medium	2,38,40

(c) Full rebate of Central Excise duty is allowed on cloth exported out of India.

(d) An export duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on Medium and Coarse cloth exported out of India.

MHOW CANTONMENT

730. **Shri N. L. Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water works at Mhow Cantonment is the property of the Cantonment Board; and

(b) whether any agreement has been executed between Cantonment Board, Mhow and the Union Government transferring the property in the water works to the Union Government?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) With effect from 1-8-52 the Water Works have been taken over by the Government.

(b) No legal document has been executed but the transfer was agreed to at a joint meeting of the Cantonment Board and Officers of the Government of India.

HAVILDAR CLERKS

731. **Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to abolish the cadre of Havildar clerks;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons;

(c) the number of men as Havildar clerks affected by the abolition of the cadre; and

(d) whether they will be absorbed in any other cadres of equal rank?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SOLAR HEATERS

732. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the royalty fixed by Government for manufacturers of Solar Heaters;

(b) whether any firms came forward to manufacture the same; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to manufacture and popularise Solar Heaters?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A royalty of Rs. 3/- for each Solar cooker marketed has been fixed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) Yes, **Sir.** Ten firms showed interest in the initial stage.

(c) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has entrusted the popularisation of the Solar cooker to the firm which has undertaken to manufacture it. One more firm is shortly taking up the manufacture.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS

733. Shri Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in all the Government arms and ammunition manufacturing factories and industries in India;

(b) the number of pay groups into which they are classified and the number of persons in each group; and

(c) the medical and other facilities provided for them by Government and the amount spent in 1949-50 and 1950-51?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) It is not considered to be in the public interest to give this information.

(b) The main groups are:

Gazetted	Rs. 260	2,250
Non-Gazetted	Rs. 200	500
Non-Industrial	Rs. 30	250
Industrial	Rs. 30	185

(c) Hospitals/Dispensaries are provided at all the factories. All factory employees are entitled to medical treatment both as out-patients and in-patients. Dietary charges are levied for cases of hospitalization. Employees' relatives are treated at factory hospitals on payment, subject to availability of accommodation.

Other facilities include Educational, Canteens, Recreational, Co-operative Stores and markets at most factory Estates.

The expenditure on these facilities during 1949-50 and 1950-51 was:

1949-50	Rs. 10,98,602
1950-51	Rs. 12,03,001

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

734. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the Government of India are aware that a number of professors of the Indian Institute of Technology have resigned their posts?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for their resignations?

(c) How many foreign professors have resigned?

(d) How many students are there at present in the Institute?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) It is not a fact that a number of professors of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur have resigned their posts.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One.

(d) 492.

MANGANESE

735. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the position of India in manganese production as compared with other countries;

(b) the average percentage of contents of Indian manganese ores in relation to that of other countries;

(c) the percentage of annual increase or decrease in exports since 1946 and the quantity of home consumption; and

(d) what quantity is used for making ferro-manganese and the present export price per ton in relation to manganese ore?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information available is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 46.]

CRIMINAL TRIBES

736. Shri Brohmo-Choudhury: (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state which Tribes are termed as Criminal Tribes and what are their populations?

(b) Who are the members of the Criminal Tribes Welfare Board and what are the functions of this Board?

(c) What schemes have been presented by this Board to Government up-to-date and what steps the Union Government have taken to implement them?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) With the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 and corresponding laws in States in India, there are now no longer any tribes termed as Criminal Tribes. The latest available information about the ex-Criminal Tribes in India and their numbers (3,487,597) is however given at pages 9 and 131—136 of the Report of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee (1949-50), ten copies of which were supplied to the Parliament Secretariat for being placed in the Library of the House for the use of Members.

(b) The Criminal Tribes Welfare Board is a non-official body of the Servants of the People Society and Government have no exact information about its membership. Shrimati **Rameshwari Nehru** and **Shri Sevakram** are respectively the Chairman and the Secretary of the Board. The Board was set up with a two-fold object *viz.*, (i) to get the Criminal Tribes Act repealed and (ii) to start welfare work among the Criminal Tribes men.

(c) I would invite the attention of the Member to my reply of the 28th November, 1952 to parts (b) and (c) of starred question No. 799.

BORDER PATROL

737. **Shri N. L. Joshi:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Reserve Armed Police utilized for border patrol in the year 1952 and for what period;

(b) the number of Reserve Force lent to different States in the country for maintenance of Law and Order during the same period; and

(c) how much contribution did Government receive for lending their Forces to the State Governments during this period?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Presumably what the hon. Member has in mind is Central Reserve Police, which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of States. If so, the reply is as follows.

January	686
February	131
March	387
April	377
May	595
June	634
July	397
August	395
September	420
October	586
November	576
December	706

(b)—

	Bhopal		Vindhya Pradesh
January .	512	139	255
February	1024	148	255
March . .	754	133	252
April . .	624	122	252
May .	374	118	256
June . .	576	123	246
July . .	714	124	138
August . .	722	125	133
September .	494	128	138
October . .	238	116	122
November .	233	113	120
December .	290	142	148

	Hyderabad	Saurashtra	Rajasthan
January .	118	...	...
February .	119	238	264
March .	118	251	...
April .	...	250	...
May .	...	...	...
June .	...	...	207
July .	...	...	464
August .	...	...	452
September .	...	...	228
October .	...	...	...
November .	...	...	...
December .	...	...	...

(c) A sum of Rs. 6,44,708/12/- is recoverable from the various Part B States on account of the cost of the detachments employed in those States upto the end of July 1952. Figures subsequent to the month of July are not yet available.

As regards Part C States, no recoveries are being made since these States are Centrally Administered Areas and the expenditure on the Central Reserve Police is also met by the Central Government.

TOBACCO EXCISE DUTY

738. **Shri M. D. Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the object in keeping the rates of duty on *bidi* tobacco and chewing tobacco so widely different as annas 14 and annas 6;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Tobacco Merchants' Association had suggested to Government to keep one flat rate of duty on all kinds of tobacco, except cigarette tobacco; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): (a) A higher rate of duty has been prescribed for varieties of tobacco capable of use for the manufacture of *bidis*, because such varieties fetch much higher prices in the market than varieties normally used only for chewing.

(b) There are many tobacco associations in the different parts of the country, some of which, representing *bidi* interests, have suggested, from time to time, the imposition of a flat rate of central excise duty on non-flue-cured unmanufactured tobacco.

(c) The suggestion was not considered feasible since a flat rate of specific duty on non-flue-cured unmanufactured tobacco, pitched high enough to produce the current annual tobacco revenue, would have imposed an uneven burden on the different sections of consumers; for reasons stated in the answer to part (a) of the question, such a flat rate would be too low for *bidi* tobacco, and too high for other varieties.

MIGRATION OF MUSLIMS FROM HYDERABAD

739. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether Muslims from Hyderabad are still migrating to Pakistan and if so what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The Government of India are not aware of any noticeable migration of Muslims from Hyderabad to Pakistan. There are a few cases in which persons who went to Pakistan on temporary visits without declaring their intention to settle down there, have not returned to Hyderabad within the period of expiry of their "No objection to return" permits. The number of such migrants is negligible.

GALLANTRY AWARDS

740. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether all the gallantry awards sanctioned by the Punjab Government during the World War II have been granted to the decorees?

(b) If not, how many have been granted?

(c) What is the cause for the delay in the case of others?

(d) When will they be granted the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Presumably, the hon. Member wants to know whether the Punjab Government has given rewards to personnel domiciled in the Punjab on whom gallantry decorations were conferred by the Central Government. If so the answer is that about 300 cases, are outstanding.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the decision of the Punjab Partition Committee, payments of outstanding awards sanctioned by the Joint Punjab Government in favour of decorees, if not paid before partition, are to be made by the Governments of their new homes, the expenditure being borne jointly by the Punjab (India) and Punjab (P) Governments. The lists of such decorees have been submitted to the Partition Committee by the Punjab Government for their approval. That Committee have not yet accorded their approval to the awards.

EMPLOYEES OF CHAKLA

741. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ninety per cent. of employees of Chakla still remain to be absorbed in the Government service of Tripura; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to give them relief?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). Most of the employees of Chakla Zamindari by the nature of their experience and qualifications are unsuitable for absorption in Government service. Nevertheless 83 persons out of about 300 employees of the Zamindari have been employed under the Government of Tripura and every endeavour is being made to resettle the others, to the maximum extent possible. A Committee with the District Magistrate as Chairman has been formed for this purpose. Meanwhile, the employees have been offered retrenchment concessions and pay in lieu of notice of termination of their services.

आदिवासियों को सहायता

७४२. श्री डामर: (क) क्या राज्य मन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य भारत के आदिवासियों को भुखमरी से बचाने के लिये हाल के महीनों में मध्य भारत सरकार को कितनी राशि दी है ?

(ख) स्थानीय आदिवासियों की सहायतार्थ केन्द्र द्वारा भेजी गई राशि का किस प्रकार प्रयोग किया गया था ?

(ग) क्या मध्य भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को जिन कार्यों पर यह राशि व्यय की गई उन का विस्तृत विवरण भेजा है ?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). No amount has so far been paid to the Madhya Bharat Government for the specific purpose of relief of *Adivasis*. The Government of India have under Article 275 of the Constitution agreed to a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15·36 lakhs to the Government of Madhya Bharat. Rs. 1 lakh of this grant is intended for the deepening of wells and for the opening of new wells to give drinking water facilities in the scarcity areas the State.

(c) No. The details will be received after the close of the year.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

743. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of surveys carried out by the Geological Survey of India in each State during the year 1951-52;

(b) the number and the kind of resources explored in each State during the same period: and

(c) the aggregate expenditure for the purpose for the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information supplied by the Director, Geological Survey of India, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 47.]

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATIONS SENT ABROAD

744. **Dr. Amin:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the amount of money spent by Government on scientific delegations sent abroad during the years 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

MANUFACTURE OF CITRIC ACID AND CALCIUM GLUCONATE

745. **Dr. Amin:** Will the **Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any firm has exploited commercially the process passed on by the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona for the manufacture of (i) Citric Acid (ii) Calcium Gluconate;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the names of the firms who have undertaken their manufacture; and

(c) whether Government are aware that Calcium Gluconate is manufactured on a pilot plant scale by some of the Indian manufacturers without utilisation of the process developed by the National Chemical Laboratory?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are in contact with Messrs. Worli Chemical Works Ltd., Bombay for the release of the processes developed by the National Chemical Laboratory for the manufacture of Citric Acid and Calcium Gluconate but the matter has not yet been finalised.

(c) The Director, National Chemical Laboratory reports that to the best of his knowledge no calcium gluconate is manufactured in India by the process developed in the National Chemical Laboratory or by any other process.

EXTENSION OF AGE-LIMIT

746. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 530 given on the 20th November, 1952 and state:

(a) the names of departments where the 175 Gazetted Officers were given extension of their age limit for retirement in the years 1948 to 1952 together with the reasons;

(b) the number of already retired officers who have been re-employed with the names of their new offices and emoluments, besides their pensions; and

(c) whether there have been any complaints lodged against the re-employment of any of these officers during their tenure of office?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) I place a statement on the Table of the House giving the required information. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 48.]

(b) and (c). The details asked for are not readily available and the time and labour expended on their collection would not be commensurate with the results.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

747. **Shri Bhakta Darshan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancient protected monuments in the five hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, namely, Dehra Dun, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Naini Tal; and

(b) whether any more monuments from these places are proposed to be taken over by the Archaeological Department and if so, what are their details?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The information is as follows:

District	No. of ancient protected monaments.
Almora	23
Dehra Dun	4
Garhwal	5
Nani-Tal	1
Tehri-Garhwal	-

(b) No, Sir.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

748. **Shri Bhakta Darshan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Authorised Agency system for the sale of National Savings Certificates has been a success in the States where it has been introduced; and

(b) whether it is proposed to extend this system to the remaining States also ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The results of the experiment in the three States where the system is being tried are yet to be assessed and a decision about its continuance or extension can be taken only after this is done. The States concerned will shortly be asked to express an opinion.

Ex-SERVICEMEN'S POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION FUND

749. **Shri Bhakta Darshan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the powers of the Government of India of superintendence and control over the State Committees of the *ex*-Servicemen's Post-War Reconstruction Fund;

(b) if so, how these powers are being actually utilised;

(c) the constitution of the State Committees; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to associate Members of Parliament, representing the States, with those Committees?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The Government of India have no powers of control and superintendence over the State Committees.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Committee consists of—

(i) Governor or Rajpramukh as chairman in his personal capacity;

(ii) three members nominated by the chairman; and the

(iii) fourth by the Commander-in-Chief of the army.

(d) No, Sir. It is entirely at the discretion of the chairman to nominate any member including an M.P. on the Committee.

INDIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS (EAST PUNJAB AREA)

750. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state how many persons have so far been recruited for Defence Services through the Employment Exchanges at Indian Army Headquarters in the East Punjab Area?

(b) Have there been any cases of dismissals due to political reasons?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) No.

कार्यपालिका परिषद् के सदस्य

७५१. **श्री आर० एम० सिंह:** (क) क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि १५ अगस्त, १९४७ से पूर्व कार्यपालिका परिषद् (एक्जेक्टिव काउन्सिल) के सदस्यों और उन के विभागीय सचिवों,

निजी सचिवों तथा सहायकों आदि की संख्या कितनी थी और उन के वेतन क्या थे तथा उन्हें क्या क्या सुविधायें प्राप्त थीं ?

(ख) इस समय कितने मंत्री (उप मंत्रियों तथा सभा सचिवों सहित) हैं तथा उन्हें क्या क्या सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं ?

(ग) इन मंत्रियों के साथ पृथक् पृथक् कितने अस्थायी सहायक लगे हुए हैं जिन की नियुक्ति मन्त्री की निजी इच्छा पर निर्भर है ?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

BACKWARD CLASSES SCHOLARSHIPS

752. **Shri Boovaraghasamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state how many students of the Backward Classes of Madras State have applied for Scholarships to the Central Government and how many of them were given scholarships during the current year?

(b) What is the policy adopted in granting scholarships to the candidates?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 2676 students from Madras of the Backward Classes which term includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes applied for Central Scholarships and 1068 from amongst them have been given scholarships for the year 1952-53.

(b) A copy of the Regulations relating to these scholarships which contain the basis of selection was placed on the Table of the House on 25.6.1952 in reply to Starred Question No. 1168.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED TRIBES

753. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state what is the number of applications received from students belonging to Scheduled Tribes of Assam, Tripura and Manipur for higher education in colleges and universities of India and the number of students awarded scholarships during 1952-53?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Number of applications received......355

Number of scholarships awarded 334

RANDON PLANT

753-A. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (a) Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether a random plant has been set up in the Institute for nuclear physics?

(b) What will be the uses of this plant for medicine?

(c) Will attempts be made for the setting up of similar plants in other parts of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The hon Member is presumably referring to the Radium-Beryllium Neutron Source which has been set up in the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta. This is almost a standard equipment for a nuclear science laboratory.

(b) The instrument is used for experimental work in nuclear science and not for work connected with medical research.

(c) A neutron source is also available in the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

WAR COMPENSATION

753-B. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether Government of India have finally decided to pay war compensation to the people of the A.R.M. areas of Manipur mostly tribal people whose properties and houses were destroyed as a result of the operation of the Scorched Earth Policy of the Allied Forces?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what exact amount is going to be paid as War Compensation?

(c) When the payment of the same is likely to take place?

(d) Is it a fact that Government of India have instructed the Government of Manipur to deduct the sum already received by the people just after the war from the authorities of the A.R.M. as relief from the amount to be paid by the Government of India as War Compensation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (d). During the last World War this area was the scene of operations and both moveable and immovable properties were subjected to loss or damage by allied forces. With a view primarily to rehabilitating the residents of the war damaged areas, an organisation known as the Assam Relief Measures was set up; this organisation distributed relief in cash and kind in the Naga Hills at a cost of Rs. 2 crores but this disbursement was not based on any detailed assessment of claims, particularly in relation to immovable property. Since then various representations have been received that the relief administered by this organisation was inadequate. It is obviously impossible, after the lapse of so many years, meticulously to determine the amount of compensation in the normal way. Government felt, however. that some further measures to assist people in this area were called for and have accordingly decided to make payments to the residents of A.R.M. areas of Manipur State, whose immovable properties were subjected to loss or damage by the allied forces during the last war, in accordance with rules similar to those adopted in the State of Assam. In the assessment of compensation the amount of relief received from the Assam Relief Measures organisation will be taken into account. Payments are likely to commence by January 1953. Although the responsibility for disbursement will be that of the Chief Commissioner, a suitable provision is being made for representatives of local public opinion to assist in this task.

I.A.S. AND I.P.S.

753-C. Shri Thimmaiah: (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many officers have been taken to I.A.S. and I.P.S. from each State during the years 1951 and 1952?

(b) How many of them belong to Scheduled Caste (State-wise)?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Appointments to the Indian Administrative Service are made by open competition on an All India basis and irrespective of the State of domicile of the candidates. No information regarding the States of origin of the persons appointed to the Indian Administrative Service is therefore maintained. Appointments to the Indian Police Service are also made by open competition but, as far as possible, on a regional basis. Information regarding the States of origin of the Indian Police Service candidates is therefore available and is given in the statement laid on the Table [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 49.]

(b) Indian Administrative Service—*one*; Indian Police Service—*nil*.

U.N. TECHNICAL AID PROGRAMME.

753-D. Shri Bogawat: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state how many nations have contributed towards U.N. Technical aid programme for under-developed countries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): The number of nations who have contributed is 62.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY (FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE)

753-E. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the Punjab University has requested the Government of India for financial assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): In connection with the Five Year Plan for the development of higher education, the Punjab University has asked the Government of India in the Ministry of Education for a rehabilitation grant without specifying the amount required. The University was informed that a rehabilitation grant concerned the Ministry of Rehabilitation and that if the University had any schemes for the Five Year Plan they may be submitted with details. No reply has so far been received.

ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION

753-F. Dr. Amin: (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether any other officers of his Ministry except the Secretary were sent abroad for advancement of education and scientific research after 15th August, 1947?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the number of such officers, the number of trips made, the duration of each trip and the expenses incurred by the Government of India on each of these trips?

(c) Do Government propose to lay on the Table of the House the reports, if any, submitted by these officers?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) None.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE

753-G. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several hundred employees of the Calcutta Collectorate of Central Excise have not been confirmed in their posts though orders in that behalf were passed by Government in 1949 and 1950; and

(b) whether in the said Collectorate a number of employees are not getting the usual increment of pay or arrears of increment due, on account of delay in the issue of orders in that regard?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): (a) It is a fact that some non-gazetted employees of the Central Excise Collectorate, Calcutta, have not been confirmed in the existing permanent posts. This is due to the fact that certain pre-requisite formalities in their cases have not yet been completed.

(b) It is possible that in consequence of delay in confirmation the increments in the case of some members of the staff may have been postponed by a period equal to the leave on average pay taken by each up to April 1952; but the position has been rectified by the orders issued by the Government of India in April 1952; according to which the period of leave on average pay taken by a temporary Government servant is allowed to count for increments under certain specified conditions, with effect from the date of issue of those orders.

BRAHMA SABHA, MANIPUR

753-H. Shri L. J. Singh: Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have recognised the Brahma Sabha of Manipur as the religious head of the State;

(b) if so, what the functions and the authorities of that body are;

(c) if not, whether Government are aware of the fact that this body has established authorities and used to issue formal summons to the citizens of Manipur with the result that in the event of non-acceptance of such summons or failure to attend the Brahma Sabha, the people concerned were publicly declared as un-touchables or outcastes in a public notification; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES (MINISTRY OF DEFENCE)

753-I. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the answer given to unstarred question No. 30 of 12th September, 1951 and state;

(a) the names of such *ad hoc* committees as have since finished their work and have submitted their reports giving the dates of submission of their reports; and

(b) the names of such bodies of a permanent nature and of advisory character that have been dissolved during the period?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The Central Committee on Cantonments and the Labour Committee of Enquiry have finished their work and submitted their reports on the 15th November, 1951 and the 20th September, 1952, respectively. Apart from these Committees, no other bodies listed in the statements laid in answer to Unstarred Question No. 230 of the 12th September 1951 have since been dissolved.

DANCES ON REPUBLIC DAY

753-J. Shri L. J. Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian dances from different parts of India are going to be staged in Delhi on the coming Republic Day, January 26, 1953; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the States that are going to participate?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) It is proposed to have a display of folk dances in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations.

(b) Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Saurashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and Manipur.

SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS SENT ABROAD

753-K. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sent abroad students belonging to Scheduled Tribes for any special studies during the period from 1949 to 1951;

(b) the number of Scheduled Tribes students sent during this period;

(c) the amount spent by Government on them; and

(d) the subject or subjects of their study?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

OFFICERS OPTING FOR INDIA

753-L. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether any Central Government officers who had finally opted for service in India have left for Pakistan?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The answer is in the affimative. Exact figures are not available but there were about 1200 such cases.

A 25098
Dated 20.11.2

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 16th December, 1952

The House met at Ten of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

11 A.M.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

DEATH OF POTTI SRIRAMULU

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received a short notice question and two adjournment motions relating to the death of Potti Sriramulu in Andhra. Has the hon. Prime Minister to say anything in this matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, all of us, I am sure, will deeply regret this ultimate consummation, in death, of the fast undertaken by Sriramulu. That is a matter entirely apart from what political views one may hold about it or what differences one may have on the subject. Any person who is prepared to inflict suffering on himself for some cause which he espouses is entitled to respect so far as that matter is concerned, although, as the House well knows, we have expressed our opinion on various occasions about the extreme undesirability of adopting that course for furthering any cause. I will not go into that now.

But, in regard to the matter for which this fast was undertaken, that is to say, the constitution of a separate Andhra State, only a few days back, I had occasion to say something in the other House and to make the position of the Government clear. I am glad that on the whole what I said on that occasion has met with a fairly considerable measure of public approval. I cannot say that every one has agreed to it; I am not sure of that. But, anyhow, I think, many people interested in the cause of the Andhra State have recognised that we are earnest and serious about this matter and that we are perfectly prepared to go ahead with it on the conditions laid down in a report that was published some two and a half years ago, called the Linguistic Provinces Report or shortly known as the JVP Report. The Report was not a Government official document. It was issued by a Committee of the National Congress. But the Committee consisted of some eminent Members like Sardar Patel, of the Government at the time, and they went into this question. I am only referring to the Andhra State question, not others at the present time, in some detail and I am only repeating what I said in the Council that we were perfectly prepared to proceed as early as possible on that basis. I would not again go into details. But, the basis essentially was that steps should be taken to constitute an Andhra State in regard to the unchallenged, uncontested Telugu areas of the Madras province, and it being clearly understood that the city of Madras was not included in this. Because, if we take a matter for acute controversy right at the beginning, then, you cannot go far to the settlement of the question. That is what I said then.

Some other suggestions have also been made vaguely about Madras being separated entirely from either major province and constituted into a separate small State, called a Chief Commissioner's State. In regard to that also, in the JVP Report something is said and we entirely agreed that that would be unfortunate and bad for Madras as well as for others. However, the position as I said then remains and in fact, since I made that statement, we have been trying to pursue this matter and it is possible and I hope probable that some steps would be taken which might lead to more

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

formal steps later on. Some such steps may be taken fairly soon.

I must express my deep regret again that a matter of this kind should have become rather entangled with the self sacrifice of this gentleman Mr. Sriramulu and should have thus got rather entangled also with a highly emotional approach to this question which is a difficult question, and which, all of us in this House naturally wish to resolve in a manner as satisfactory as possible to all the parties concerned.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta-South-East): May I suggest the sentiments of sorrow and sympathy expressed by the Prime Minister may be conveyed to the members of the bereaved family, and be endorsed by the House, by standing for a minute in silence?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say something, Sir? I agree that the sentiments may be conveyed. In regard to the other part of the proposition made by hon. Member, I would only submit that we have certain conventions and rules which we have followed. As far as I know, all the time, this is done only in regard to Members of the House, regardless of politics, old or new. It would be a precedent which may bring us into difficulties in future if we begin to pick and choose. The only exception that I am aware was Mahatma Gandhi's case and I think that that stands on its own special footing. Without meaning the slightest disrespect to any individual, I would submit that it would be a precedent which would create difficulties in the future.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is highly regrettable that the last event should have occurred and Sriramulu could not have been saved. He could have been easily persuaded to break his fast after the statement of the hon. Prime Minister. Anyhow, he died a martyr to the cause and I hope that his soul will rest in peace.

As regards conveying the message, certainly that would be done. As the hon. Prime Minister has observed, I do not want to create a precedent which may involve us in difficulty in the future. Our sympathies go forth to the departed soul and we hope he will be there in peace.

I do not want to allow any more discussion. I have not admitted this question and the adjournment motions; in view of the Statement made by the hon. Prime Minister that soon steps will be taken and will be pursued later, I think all discussion on this matter must cease now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (Calcutta North-East): Should not we, in deference to the agony of the Andhra people, not stand on ceremony and break a minor convention and make a gesture of our sympathy for the Andhra people, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Expression of sympathy is enough. I think that could be done in a number of ways. Expression of sympathy is there, I will convey the sentiments of the House to the members of the bereaved family.

The House will now proceed......

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): May I have your permission to say a word.........

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am not making any demonstration......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I wanted to treat this matter as closed. Enough has been said on this matter.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: There is another aspect of the Prime Minister's statement. He did not refer only to the sad death that has taken place. He referred only to certain aspects of the question, and to the merits of the case. I thought today was not the occasion when we should discuss these matters. Shall we get an opportunity of discussing that aspect of the question some day: that is, the point of view expressed by the Prime Minister and the action to be taken in future? If I may just remind the Prime Minister of a similar case in this particular House when Shri Jatin Das died after 65 days hunger strike in the Lahore Jail in 1929, on 14th September, 1929, the then Leader of the Opposition Pandit Motilal Nehru brought up this question before the House. Two or three questions he put to the then Home Minister. He said:

> "For days and days the news came that his life was ebbing away and that any moment he might breathe his last. The news came that there were hunger-strikers who were in a precarious condition. What were the Government doing all the time? It is said, Sir, that Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. Our benign Government has gone one better than Nero. It has fiddled on the death-bed of this young man."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Member was quoting a precedent for such practice even in respect of persons who are not Members of the House, who have given away their lives for a holy cause or a good cause. I was waiting to see if there was any precedent.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I was referring to one aspect of the matter which the Prime Minister stated in his statement......(*interruption*). You will just hear me, Sir. If the Prime Minister referred only to the matter of death, there would have been no occasion for my making any remark at all, but along with that sentiment, he went on dealing with the steps which Government have taken to prevent this catastrophe taking place. I am saying a similar situation arose in 1929 when due to the delay on the part of the Government in taking action, it resulted in the death of Jatin Das. Will we have an opportunity of discussing this matter early?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think it has been started with the due solemnity that the occasion requires. Let us not mar this occasion with any controversy over this matter. As I understand from the Prime Minister's speech, very soon some steps will be taken, and the matter will be pursued.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: What steps?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now it is not the occasion to ask for those steps.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Even after the death if it is not the occasion, when is the occasion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And, therefore, I have not admitted either the short notice question or the adjournment motions. I do not propose to admit them in view of the statement made by the Prime Minister today.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: We, Andhra Members, have a special responsibility on this occasion. (*Interruption.*) We desire to withdraw from the House with the deepest regret.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: We would like to go out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with other matters.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): In view of the grave situation in Andhra I welcome the statement made by the Prime Minister that very soon steps will be taken for the formation of the Andhra province and I would like to place on record our deep gratitude for it.

MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Secretary to read the message.

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

> (1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1952, agreed without any amendment to the West Bengal Evacuee Property (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 1952, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1952."
>
> (2) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1952, agreed without any amendment to the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing Bill, 1952, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1952."

RESOLUTION *RE.* FIVE YEAR PLAN—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 15th December:

> "This House records its general approval of the principles, objectives and programme of development contained in the Five Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission."

Some amendments were tabled yesterday. Those amendments were moved. I said yesterday at 12 O'Clock when the motion was moved and when the first amendment was read out to the House, that I will not allow any more amendments to come in after that date. To those amendments which had been tabled earlier and copies of which had not been circulated to hon. Members, my ruling does not apply. I have allowed them to be circulated to hon. Members. Let me find out if any of those hon. Members are present here who have tabled those amendments.

Shri Chinaria (Mohindergarh): I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"but regrets that the Planning Commission has neglected unirrigated areas 90 per cent. of the total area in the Agricultural Schemes and have overlooked unirrigable dry areas 40 per cent. of the total altogether by not locating even a single Community Project anywhere in them out of fifty five and this House therefore urges upon the Government that the Dry areas like Mohindargarh (PEPSU) if they do not come under any large or small irrigation Project or Tubewell Scheme, be given priority in other Development Plans and Community Projects etc."

Dr. Jatav-vir (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur — Reserved — Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"and suggests—

(1) that the available land in the villages should be distributed among the Harijans and *Adivasis* to improve their downtrodden condition and to make them independent in their livelihood;

(2) that the present provision for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is too small to improve their condition within the required period;

(3) that a special provision should be made for the rehabilitation of Tanning industry as cottage industry among the Scheduled Castes who eke out their livelihood by Tanning and Shoe industry."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the discussion of both the original motion and the amendments that have been moved. Shri K. M. Vallatharas will continue.

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): I resume my yesterday's speech. I observed yesterday that the present Plan is not a Plan in the regular sense, but that it is only a budget for a period of five years. My conception about this is not solitary. I beg to refer the attention of this House to the views contained in the *Hindu* of the 9th December wherein a tremendous observation was made. This is the gist of it.

"The Planning Commission has undoubtedly been over-burdened by the ideas that it has drawn up for the whole national economy, whereas the operating part of the plan will only meet certain public schemes and means to finance them."

I also wish to acquaint the House with another great opinion of the *Eastern Economist* which describes the plan as a strictly monetary apparatus. Adding to that is a deserving remark by one of the prominent and a senior Congressman, a Member of this House. The observation is that the Plan lacks mental and moral incentive. It seems to me to be a true observation. In fact, it is an adjusted economy and not a designed Plan. To create some economic adjustments may be good to the nation at large for a short or a longer period. But that is not the main objective of a Plan so-called. By co-ordinating the economic resources and by creating economic facilities, it must ultimately lead to the establishment of a planned economic society. Without attempting to change the structure of existing society, to contemplate action in the economic sphere cannot be described as a Plan in the regular sense. As a matter of fact, it is stated that there is a democratic set up behind it, but a democratic set-up is only an empty term. Democracy and capitalism have been for centuries in existence, and they have become so orthodox and so long-standing that it is to be considered more or less a carcass, an inactive body. It must be rooted out or effectively changed in order to bring society on a par with the world conditions.

We do not want a revolution and bloodshed. Evolution is better than revolution, and since the evolutionary spirit pervades the entire Plan, I do welcome it. But it should be based on a more practical sense of reconstructing society, and not of making adjustment of budgetary figures here and there.

And I may conclude on this point that unless the sponsors of this Plan resort to a reconstruction of the society. the Plan is absolutely bound to fail. The reason is this. More production, more education, and more amenities and convenience just as we see in America and Canada cannot bring a classless society. To say that we aim at a classless society by this Plan, I think, we must be in the "Moon's land". Nobody will believe it. As it stands, it is an undeveloped trunk with distorted limbs or a trunk with a diseased heart, whichever is preferable to you. I leave it to your discretion. In my opinion, this can be proved. This cannot be believed to be a Plan for setting up the future fate of the Indian nation in days to come.

The Plan definitely lacks an approach towards decentralisation of all the economic and human powers. There is a greater dependence and reliance placed upon the private industrial sector, namely the capitalist sector. In the Plan itself, you have got two different statements, one relating to the rural sector, and the other relating to the urban sector. The urban sector has tended to grow in due course of time, as the dictatorial productive body, and the rural sector has tended to grow into a toiling mass of consumers. So long as you keep these two distinctions in the Plan, how does it behove you to say to us that this democratic set-up aims at a classless society? It is impossible. You are only making further attempts to show that the industrial population or the capitalistic sector may well dominate over the rural sector in a more scientific and more equipped manner. To provide food to the villager and make him feel that he can get the finances which he requires, is not the same thing as saying that he will be a member of a classless society. We have to fight against this aspect of the Plan. A thorough overhauling of the Plan in this respect is quite essential. If the sponsors of the Plan expect the nation at large to fall in line with them and agree to the Plan.

The private sector also is in a jeopardized position. On the one hand, the importance and significance of the private capitalistic sector are to be abolished *in toto*. On the other, the Plan states side by side the danger to which this private sector is subjected. If you are going to make the private sector as the responsible element for industrial development in this country, it must have an uncontrolled control over its finances. You are not going to supply finances to the capitalistic sector. You have to either borrow from it or you have to tax them for the government's own other extra activities. If you are going to tax that private sector or get loans from that private sector, how will the private sector feel safe in availing of all its resources for the proper maintenance of the industrial enterprise which has been entrusted to it? That is also another dangerous point.

There is another aspect of the public saving in this Plan. It is very difficult to believe that in this Plan, any saving can be had. Even the hon. Finance Minister is not hopeful of it. In one of his recent utterances, he seems to have hinted that in this country where the people have a hand to mouth existence, it is impossible to have any effective saving. For saving, what would you resort to? You resort again to taxation, or borrow loans or depend upon this industrial sector. That is an awkward position. Unless you have got a definite status of saying or a plan to say that saving can be effected, it is really futile to think that there will be a proper saving to satisfy the financial needs of the Plan.

The wisdom of the Planning Commission is subjected to great scrutiny over another aspect, namely that it seeks to improve agriculture by legislation. It is very difficult to agree with that step. The entire Plan is something aristocratic and autocratic rather than democratic and socialistic. The plight of the agricultural section in this country is a very difficult one. They are lethargic and are incapable of feeling revolutionary. The industrialist labourers are sometimes brought up to the level of feeling revolutionary by the trade union institutions. But the dull agricultural population require only to be evolved, and not revolutionarily mended. In that case, the approach to the agricultural population must be based on a different attitude altogether, and not on this policy of legislation.

With regard to the social schemes, loans are sought to be raised. In my conception that is a perverse and misplaced move. Social schemes are important. I do not minimise their importance, for without social schemes, nothing good can come out. But if loans are obtained, we have got an obligation to repay not only the loan but the interest as well. If they are invested in unproductive schemes, certainly the means for repayment have to be shifted to other schemes. That aspect of the matter is not at all analysed by the Plan. It is desirable that the loans raised are best confined to investment in productive schemes and not on unproductive schemes.

So, in effect, the expectation to maintain financial stability by depending on Rs. 738 crores of Central and State finances, Rs. 520 crores of loans from the public, Rs. 156 crores of external aid already received, Rs. 290 crores of deficit planning, and Rs. 356 crores of additional internal taxation and loans, is a vicious spiral of the planners' expectations, and deserves to be curbed. It is an unwarranted optimism. So, as it is, the Plan begins nothing and ends nothing. It simply takes the present economic position

[Shri Vallatharas]

and wants to improve it. This is the limitation under which the conception of the Plan has to be viewed at.

If I am submitting all this, it is not with a view to reject the conception of the Plan or the reception of the Plan entirely, but these are only criticisms which must bear great weight with the Government. In the course of the working out of the Plan, if something happens on a consideration of these criticisms, there will be a greater reception on the part of the public for this Plan, and it would enable the Members of this House to work in co-operation. If there is an assertion of all the backward things of the Plan only, then there will be a standstill in the course of working out the Plan. It is only a warning that I am giving, not that I totally reject the Plan or totally detest it.

Another most important factor that has to be borne in mind is this. If the hon. Prime Minister is not going to devote his attention to it, it will be a deplorable thing. Of course, we newcomers to this Parliamentary life, people who have begun to love constructive parliamentary habits of approach to the public and to public questions, have become highly dissatisfied with the conduct of this Government's policy during the last few years. I have never seen an instance, in this House, where the corruption of any particular officer or any particular department, has been exposed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Today the hon. Member has already taken 15 minutes, and yesterday he has taken some minutes.

Shri Vallatharas: I shall just conclude in two or three minutes.

There has not been a single instance of where an officer of any particular department has been exposed for his corruption,—when I refer to corruption, I refer not only to corruption in money, but corruption in other affairs also. Mahatmaji gave us a free country and a free nation, and we consider that our hon. Prime Minister is the manager of that family, whether he is a successor or not. Supposing in a family, we go about, toil hard, earn, borrow and bring money and invest it for our family expenses; the mother takes her choice of spending the money; the daughter-in-law squeezes out some money and sends it to her father, and the brothers take some money and spend it in some directions, and if there is a mismanagement of finance within the family, is it that we are not going to blame the manager of the house, but we are going to blame the members? If the members are not exposed for their wrong acts, or if the members are not checked in time, then the family will go to ruin. That is the impression that is now prevalent throughout the country, and if I am wrong, I am subject to correction. The general impression is that corruption exists in the Government, and the fact is admitted in all quarters. I am personally in the know of some details, which I am not able to disclose at this juncture. I know fully well that corruption is rampant. If you are not going to end this corruption, if the Plan does not take a serious view to making out a scheme for ending corruption, if you are not going to remove this bureaucratic uncontrolled section of the official atmosphere and substitute it with a new national machinery with a sympathetic feeling towards the constructive aspects of national life, then this Plan is not bound to make any progress. I will not say that it will be a failure, but it will become an inevitable evil for this country.

In this connection, I would like to tell you one incident. Tracing back the traditional history of the nation's life, and also the *puranic* literature in which we would like to have some enthusiastic anecdotes, I am only dragged to the existence of an episode of Vishwamitra, who for performing a *yaga* wanted Harischandra to pay him a quantum of money, the height of which was such that an elephant must lie down, a youth must get over it, and with the *kavan* he must throw a stone up, and it should scrape the sky. To such a great height, he wanted money. Now the hon. Prime Minister wants such a sky-scraping amount for this Plan. The people in this country always like evolution, and peace. They are non-violent, and have great faith in the hon. Prime Minister. But let it not fuse out as Vishwamitra's effort. That is the only request I would like to make at this juncture. Advancing a great amount of caution in proceeding with the Plan and concentrating very great attention upon reforming the administrative machinery which has so far been bereft of any sympathetic attitude on the part of the public and responsible people in this country, we feel that the Plan must be worked out. We welcome the Plan, which has got a sound basis. But it must go to the entire reconstruction of the economic society, without which there will only be a trunk with a diseased heart.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

Dr. M. M. Das (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The first Five Year Plan which is before us for discussion embodies the economic programme of the Congress party in this country. It is a well-conceived, well thought-out plan admirably suited to the present economic needs of this country. The Plan is the result, as has been pointed out by the hon. the Prime Minister, of years of hard painstaking labour by some of our best talented and most experienced administrators with the Prime Minister as the fountain-head of inspiration. The authors of this Plan are not unknown in this country. Their names command respect and inspire confidence not only in this country, but also abroad.

Planning for a country, especially for a country like India, with its uneducated teeming millions, with her industrial and technological backwardness, is not at all a very easy job. A plan does not always reflect *in toto* the ideals, the ideologies and the final goal, the ultimate destination, of the planners. The plan is made only for a limited period and it indicates the programmes for advancement of the country, maybe for a few steps only in that limited period towards the destination envisaged by the planners.

Any plan in order to be successful requires the wholehearted support and participation of the people. A plan must carry with it the people, not only the people, but the whole country. It is no good putting in a plan the ideologies, the political theories and the political views of a group of individuals or a political party. In a democracy like India where the will of one man or the will of a group of men or the will of a political party cannot be imposed upon the nation, the majority of the people of this country, against their will, any plan, in order to be implemented satisfactorily, must secure the willing co-operation and support of the people in general. The authors of this Plan have taken into consideration—serious consideration, I should say—these facts. I congratulate the authors of this Plan on their great success in hammering out this national programme which will be acceptable, I think, to all the different social and economic classes of this country.

As has been said by the Prime Minister, our planners had to work within the framework of our Constitution. The institution of private property ownership has been accepted by our Constitution and at least for the present, if not for all times to come, all our political and economic aspirations should be confined, should be shaped and should be modelled according to the provisions of our Constitution.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Increased also.

Dr. M. M. Das: We can change the Constitution, if we feel any necessity for it. I submit, Sir, that is altogether a different question.

Two hon. Members of the Opposition, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, and Prof. Meghnad Saha from Bengal have made some harsh and uncharitable criticisms......

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Really?

Dr. M. M. Das:...............about our multi-purpose river valley projects. Dr. Lanka Sundaram was highly dissatisfied with the slow rate of progress of our multi-purpose projects and he said that some of these projects would take 15 years to complete. Prof. Saha was more devastating and he nicknamed these multi-purpose river valley projects as 'projects of multi-purpose corruption.' We do not say that everything in respect of these multi-purpose projects is, well, happy and satisfactory. There are, no doubt, lapses, mistakes, some acts of omission and commission here and there. But if these multi-purpose projects have done something which will receive reprimands from hon. Members, they have also done something which deserves credit. For the information of my hon. friend, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, I may submit to him that the rate of progress of our multi-purpose projects is not so slow as he thinks. In my own province the Mayurakshi Barrage was completed in July, 1951, about one and a half years back. The dam is under construction and there is every hope that it will be completed ahead of the scheduled time. In the last *Kharif* season the Mayurakshi Barrage was able to irrigate more than two acres of land in the district of Birbhum............

An Hon. Member: Only two acres!

Dr. M. M. Das: Two lakhs of acres. It was able to irrigate more than two lakhs of acres in the district in which it is situated. This year we have had a bumper crop in the district, in those regions which have got this irrigation, and the crop is more than double, and today of all the districts in Bengal, the price of paddy and rice is the cheapest in this district. Rice is selling at Rs. 15 per maund.

The much-criticised Damodar Valley Corporation is also making com-

[Dr. M. M. Das]

mendable progress. One of its eight dams, the Tilaya dam, has been completed and the Prime Minister of India is going to perform the opening ceremony of the Tilaya dam in January next.

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta North-West): After five years!

An Hon. Member: Imitation speech.

Dr. M. M. Das: Imitation speech? It would have been good if I supported you, my friend, but that is not to be.

An Hon. Member: Carry on.

Dr. M. M. Das: There is another dam, the Maithon dam, the biggest dam of the Damodar Valley Project. Work is going on very satisfactorily and there is every hope that the construction of this dam will be completed at least one year ahead of schedule.

The Bokharo thermal station is nearing completion. In U.P. also, only the other day construction of several dams had been completed which would change the very face of Bundelkhand.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Tungabhadra.

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Tungabhadra. I lack details of that scheme; so I am not mentioning that.

Prof. Saha referred to his visit to the Bokharo thermal station. The only thing that he found there was that the condition of the young men working there was very bad. That was the only criticism he made about the Bokharo thermal station. Had he found anything unsatisfactory, I hope Dr. Saha would not have lost the opportunity to mention it in this House. But he has not uttered a single word of appreciation about the valuable work that is being done today in the Bokharo thermal station.

Shri Meghnad Saha: I have given a full report to the Government and if Dr. Das wants that report, I can send it to him. If given an opportunity, I can disclose the whole of multi-purpose corruption there.

Dr. M. M. Das: Members of the Congress party will be gratified and thankful to him if he discloses everything that he has got in his pocket. We the members of the Government party, do not expect that the criticisms offered by our hon. friends of the Opposition will be pleasant to us, but will it be too much for us, the members of the Government party, to expect from a man like Prof. Saha that his criticisms will be at least fair?

Coming to the Plan itself I must frankly admit my great disappointment in particularly one......(*Interruption.*)

Give me a patient hearing. Don't be impatient and over-joyous.

An. Hon. Member: The cat is out of the bag.

Dr. M. M. Das: ......Sir, about one particular matter of vital importance for my State of West Bengal. We, the Members of this House entertained high hopes that the Ganga Barrage scheme will be included in the first Five Year Plan but, to our disappointment we have found that the scheme is not included in the first Five Year Plan. The Ganga Barrage scheme is indispensable for the .. ...

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): The Finance Minister does not listen to you.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I have the ears of the Finance Minister. Sir? The Ganga Barrage scheme is indispensable not only for the welfare and development of West Bengal but it is indispensable for maintaining the efficiency and capacity of the Calcutta Port. The main danger to the Calcutta Port lies in the fact that the estuary of the river Hooghly is gradually silting up. The Monsoon Committee, a committee of engineers and experts, which was appointed by the Central Government to enquire into it and recommend measures for maintaining the safety of the Calcutta Port, has recommended that the construction of the Ganga Barrage is the only way, is the only remedy. Moreover in the State of West Bengal, as it is comprised today after partition, the river Hooghly has become the chief life-line of this State. The welfare, prosperity and development of the State of West Bengal depends only upon the resuscitation of this river Hooghly which can only be achieved by the construction of the Ganga Barrage. With all humility to this august House and to the members of the Planning Commission, I beg to submit that we the Members of West Bengal feel rather very strongly about this point. This Plan will be nothing but a mockery to the people of West Bengal, that unfortunate, truncated, problem-ridden province, if this scheme of Ganga Barrage is not included in this Five Year Plan.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

I want to place before the House a few words about a different matter. That is about, Family Planning. I am fortunate that our hon. Minister of Health is present in this House and I think she will take note of my words. She is too busy with something else, but when the real time comes, I shall be able to earn her attention. In the Budget of the current year three lakhs of rupees were earmarked for Family Planning. Many of us, in this country, who have something to do with medical science and with the problem of over-population in this country, are of the opinion that the method selected by our Central Government for Family Planning is not strictly scientific; neither is it efficient. In this Plan 65 lakhs more have been ear-marked to be spent for the purpose of Family Planning in this country. My submission to the Government and to the hon. Minister of Health is that a conference of the high medical talents of this country should be called to take up this question. Either officially or non-officially, the top-ranking practitioners of this country or the Professors of our medical colleges should be called to a conference and the problem may be placed before them. Let them hammer out a scheme for the expenditure of these 65 lakhs of rupees.

Another point, I beg to mention is about the Iron and Steel Industry. This Plan has made provision for setting up a new factory for the production of Iron and Steel. I have got every support for this scheme. But I beg to draw the attention of the Planners and **especially** the Finance Minister, who is the custodian of the public finances, that there has been a colossal loss of our national finances by the export of scrap iron. The question of scrap iron has been discussed on the floor of this House as well as of the other House. Only, the other day, Shri Karmarkar said in the Upper House that during the months from April to September in the current year, about three crores of rupees worth of scrap iron has been exported from this country. We are exporting scrap iron at the rate of Rs. 150 per ton and we are importing iron and steel at the rate of Rs. 850 per ton. I think the House will agree with me that the more we export scrap iron, the more is our national loss. The blast furnaces that exist today in this country for the utilisation of this scrap iron are very few and their capacity is much less. So my submission to the Planners of this Plan will be to make provision for the setting up of factories, plants, in which the scrap iron of this country will be utilised to the best advantage of our trade and industry.

सेठ अचल सिंह (जिला आगरा—पश्चिम) : माननीय सभापतिजी, में आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस समय बोलने का मौक़ा दिया। इस पंच वर्षीय योजना की हमें बहुत आवश्यकता थी, खास कर ऐसे देश के लिये जिस में सात लाख से ज्यादा गांव हैं, जिसकी ३६ करोड़ आबादी है। हमारे देश के लिये इस पंच वर्षीय योजना को इसलिये और भी आवश्यकता थी कि यहां के ८५ प्रतिशत आदमी खेती पर निर्भर करते है।

भारतवर्ष एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां पर कभी भी ग़ल्ले की कमी नहीं थी। और न पशुओं की ही कमी थी। यहां पर दूध की नदियां बहती थीं। लेकिन जहां दूसरी लड़ाई से पहले यहां पर गेहूं का भाव दो रुपये से तीन रुपये तक था, मोटे गल्ले का भाव डेढ़ रुपये से दो रुपये तक था, चावल तीन रुपये से सात रुपये तक था, गुड़ तीन रुपये मन था और चीनी सात रुपये मन थी, वहां दूसरी लड़ाई के दौरान से ही यहां के भाव बढ़ने लगे। हर चीज का भाव काफ़ी बढ़ गया, और देश के बंटवारे से तो भाव और भी ज्यादा बढ़ गये। पिछले पांच सालों में हमारे देश में, जो कि एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, क़रीब ३५ लाख मन ग़ल्ला फ़ी साल के हिसाब से बाहर से मंगाया जाता रहा है, जिस के कारण क़रीब नौ सौ करोड़ रुपया हमारे यहां से विदेशों को जा चुका है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए हमारे कृषि प्रधान देश के लिये यह पंच वर्षीय योजना बहुत आवश्यक है।

[सेठ अचल सिंह]

यहां पर मैन पावर (men power) बहुत काफ़ी है। यहां के लोग अधिकतर गांवों में रहते हैं और खेती पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। लेकिन अफ़सोस इस बात का है, और जो किसी के हाथ में नहीं है, कि यहां पर कभी तो बाढ़ आ जाती है, कभी सूखा पड़ता है, कभी टिड्डी आ जाती है। और भी तरह तरह की विपत्तियां आती रहती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में हम इस योजना से बहुत सुधार कर सकते हैं। हम कह दिया करते हैं कि ईश्वर को ऐसा ही करना था, या हमारी तकदीर में यह मुसीबत थी इस लिये ऐसा हो गया, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा नहीं है, यह सब मनुष्य के क़ाबू में है। अगर मनुष्य चाहे तो मरुभूमि को वह सरसब्ज बना सकता है, और उर्वरा भूमि को खराब बना सकता है। तो जिन देहातों में पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं है, जिन देहातों में बंजर जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं जहां पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं होने से लोग खेती अच्छी तरह नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह जो हमारी पंच वर्षीय योजना है इस में जो रिवर वैली प्रोजैक्ट्स (river valley projects) हैं, उस में बांध बनाये जा रहे हैं। दामोदर वैली प्रोजैक्ट, हीराकुंड डैम है, भाखरा नंगल, तुंगभद्रा डैम है, इन के कारण ८२ से १६४ लाख एकड़ तक जमीन में सिंचाई हो सकेगी। अभी जिन खेतों में पानी के अभाव के कारण कुछ नहीं होता वहां लाखों मन गल्ला पैदा होगा, क्योंकि वहां पानी पहुंच सकेगा। इस तरीक़े से दक्षिण के काफ़ी हिस्से में भी अच्छी खेती हो सकेगी, वहां भी तुंगभद्रा की स्कीम है। उससे लाखों एकड़ जमीन में उपज बढ़ेगी। दूसरे इन बांधों के जरिये से हमें हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिक करेंट भी मिलेगी, जो क़रीब बारह लाख किलोवाट होगी।

इस के अलावा इन बांधों से एक लाभ और होगा। हर साल जो बाढ़ें आती हैं उन को हम रोक सकेंगे। जैसे आसाम में ब्रहमपुत्र नदी के कारण और कई जगह दूसरी नदियों जैसे दामोदर आदि के कारण बाढ़ें आती हैं जिस के कारण सैकड़ों हजारों गांव बह जाते हैं और उसके लिये फिर रिलीफ़ मेजर्स (relief measures) किये जाते हैं, इन बांधों के बनने के बाद इन बांधों को हम रोक सकेंगे और इन रिलीफ़ मेजर्स की भी हम को जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और जहां पानी नहीं पहुंचता है वहां हम पानी पहुंचा सकेंगे। मुझे हरियाना क्षेत्र के हिसार जिले में जाने का मौक़ा मिला था। वहां क़रीब १० इंच पानी पड़ता है। वहां सूखे के कारण क़रीब दस पन्द्रह हजार से बीस हजार पशु मर गये। वहां पर काफ़ी पानी की कमी है। तो जो बांध बन रहे हैं उन से नहरें वहां पहुंच सकेंगी और उन के द्वारा भारी जमीन सरसब्ज बन जायेगी। बीकानेर में पहले मरुभूमि थी, वहां गंगा नहर निकलने से सारी भूमि सरसब्ज हो गई। तो इन नहरों से हमारा देश सरसब्ज हो जायेगा और जो लाखों मन गल्ला हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है वह यहां से ही पूरा हो सकेगा। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आने वाले तीन चार साल में ही हम उस कमी को पूरा कर सकेंगे।

इसी तरह से कम्युनिटी प्रोजैक (community project) भी बड़ी उपयोगिता की चीज हैं। लेकिन कम्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट सिर्फ़ गवर्नमेंट के प्रभाव से या उस के कर्मचारियों द्वारा पूरे नहीं हो सकेंगे, क्योंकि हम आम तौर पर शिकायतें सुनते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट प्लानिंग ओफ़िसर या तहसील-

दार वगैरह जो काम करते हैं वे सिर्फ़ पैसा बनाने के ख्याल से काम करते हैं, भत्ता बनाने के ख्याल से ही काम करते हैं। उन के अन्दर नैशनल भावना नहीं है। ज्यादातर प्लानिंग का जो काम है, वह जनता के सहयोग से ही पूरा हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि जनता को भी हमें एहसास कराना चाहिये कि प्लानिंग कमीशन का काम हिन्दुस्तान की खुशहाली के वास्ते है। हमें चाहिये कि हम जनता को और जो गवर्नमेंट के अधिकारी हैं उन को एहसास करा दें, उन को महसूस करा दें कि यह ऐसा काम है जिस से देश बड़ा समृद्धिशाली बन सकता है, जिस से देश खुशहाल हो सकता है। इस के वास्ते बहुत सख्त प्रोपैगेंडा की जरूरत है। काफ़ी लोगों में इस बात को दिल में बिठाने की जरूरत है कि वे इस बात को महसूस करें कि यह हमारा खुद का काम है, हमें इस काम को कामयाब बनाना चाहिये। इस तरीक़े से काम करने पर कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट से हमें बहुत कुछ सफलता व लाभ हो सकता है।

इसके साथ साथ हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान मुल्क है। इस में ज्यादातर काश्तकार हलों से, बैलों से और मैनपावर से काम करते हैं. ट्रैक्टरों से या और मशीनों से काम नहीं होता है। इस तरह से हमारे देश का जन पशु धन है। उस की तरफ़ हमारा ध्यान बहुत कम है। पिछली लड़ाई में हमारे करोड़ों अच्छे जानवर, बैल वगैरह मांस और चमड़े के खातिर बरबाद किये गये। इसलिये हमें इन की नस्ल को सुधारना है और इस कारण दुधारू गाय अच्छे बैल पैदा करना बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि जैसा मैं ने अभी बताया कि हामारे यहां बैलों द्वारा काम होता है। हमें गांव गांव में अच्छे बुल्स (bulls) देने चाहियें, जिस से अच्छे बैल और दुधारू गाय पैदा हों और अच्छी खेती हो सके और दूध के वास्ते अच्छी गाय मिल सकें। खाद के लिये सिन्दरी में हमारी फ़र्टीलाइज़र की फ़ैक्टरी बनी है। लेकिन उस से काम नहीं चल सकता। हमें कम्पोस्ट (compost) खाद के वास्ते कोशिश करनी होगी। अच्छे बीज के लिये कोशिश करनी है और हर प्रकार से ग्राम सुधार के वास्ते इन्तजाम करना होगा। कहने का सार यह कि हमें तमाम चीजों में उसी हालत में कामयाबी हो सकती है जब तक कि हम ग्रामीणों को यह एहसास न करा दें कि उन का पूर्ण उद्धार इस योजना की सफलता में है इस कारण उन्हें पूरा सहयोग देना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात है इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोजैक्ट (Industrial Project) की। इंडस्ट्रियल साइड में बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ हमारे बड़े आदमी बना रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारा देश गांवों का देश है। इसमें ७ लाख से ज्यादा गांव हैं और जब तक गांवों में होम इंडस्ट्री को ताक़त नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक ग्रामों में तरक्की नहीं होगी, उस वक्त तक हम ग्रामों के मजदूर पेशा लोगों की बेकारी को दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि हमें गांवों की तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये, छोटी छोटी मशीनरी द्वारा छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्री को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। जैसे करघे व चरखे का काम है, शहद पैदा करने का काम है, या दरी, मूंज के फट्टे बुनने का काम है तेलघानी, बढ़ई व लुहार के कामों को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। जैसे जापान में बहुत सी छोटी छोटी मशीनरी से घरों में काम होता है, उसी तरह से हमें अपने यहां भी छोटी छोटी मशीनरी से काम कराना चाहिये। हमें अपने खेतिहर मजदूर को इस प्रकार

[सेठ अचल सिंह]

को मशीनें देनी चाहियें जिस से मजदूर पेशा को बढ़ावा मिले। इस तरीके से बेकारी भी दूर होगी और हमारा देश भी खुशहाल होगा।

मेरा तो निवेदन यही है कि इस योजना को बढ़ाने के वास्ते हमें काफ़ी मेहनत करनी होनी, जनता को एहसास कराना होगा। खास तौर से जो हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी (Administrative machinery) अर्थात् सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दिलों में यह बिठा देना होगा कि यह उन्हीं का काम है और उन्हें ही इस को पूरा करना है। बहरहाल, अब में समाप्त करता हूं। मुझे तो यही कहना है कि इसी योजना से हमारे देश का उद्धार हो सकता है बशर्ते कि हम इस को ठीक रास्ते पर चलावें क्योंकि जैसा में ने अभी बताया, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है और अगर हम ने कृषि को और कम्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट को और इंडस्ट्री को अच्छी तरह बढ़ावा व प्रोत्साहन दिया तो हमारा देश खुशहाल हो सकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ में इस स्कीम का स्वागत करता हूं।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): We are discussing the Five Year Plan under the shadow of a calamity—the death of a leader of the people in Andhradesa. I refer to this incident, because I know that if the future of our country is to be secured in the interests of the common people, then the economic unity of our country will have to be broad-based upon the voluntary accession to that unity by the different linguistic regions of our land. I see this view seconded in the Tata-Birla Plan for this country which was put up in 1944. It made two political assumptions as an indispensable preliminary to the success of any Plan, and they were that there should be a National Government with full freedom in economic matters and that there should be regional groupings—but not such as to disturb the economic unity of the country. Therefore, when we remember the event that has happened—the melancholy event that has happened—I hope that we would rise to a graver sense of our responsibility in regard to the linking up of our country by that silken cord of friendship and cordiality which alone can bring about the success of our Plan.

It is good that we have got from Government an admission that we have to plan or we perish, and that planning is the only thing which will help us to get out of the morass in which we are living today. But it is not enough only to say that we must plan our civilisation or perish. Today, the condition of things is such that we cannot escape the responsibility of trying to make the dream of freedom which our people had dreamt so long come true. But as a matter of fact the promises that the Government makes through this Plan, the prospects which are offered through this Plan, are—I should say—a shameful deception of the millions who have felt in the dark hour of agony that by going through their struggle for freedom their endurance might give promise of a better dawn. They have not got that promise today, and the Plan itself is strewn with the wreckage of the hopes that were raised in the hearts of our people, and the ideas they had formed in regard to the concretisation of their independence have been thrown to the winds. I think that we must realise that we need very much more than mere goodwill and a mere understanding of the difficulties of the situation. We need a philosophy which is proportionate to the problems of today. We need faith that will make that philosophy the urgent dynamic of our lives. But we have not got that yet. And I say that on account of what is happening today, our country will perhaps be subjected to years of distress and damnation because the economic prejudices which my hon. friend the Finance Minister imbibed at Cambridge are supposed to be part of the law of nature. Those economic prejudices have to be thrown overboard altogether, because today he is pledged to planning and if planning is to be a success it has got to be conducted on certain lines which I do not see at all in the very massive documents which have been given to us.

12 Noon

I heard with much interest, the speech made by the hon. the Leader of the House yesterday when he presented his Resolution. He even offered a characterisation of himself when he said that a revolutionary of yesterday is a conservative of today. Over and over again he was indulging in such contradictions that I could not make either head or tail out of what he was saying. He said, for example, that it is the justification of democracy—that a democratic set-up should promote what we desire. But he went on to say that there are self-imposed limitations as far as the Plan is concerned. If our democracy is going to justify itself, it is necessary to go ahead. Planning is not a prank: planning is a high adventure. Planning is to be founded on a philosophy which alone can transmute the conditions of life of our people.

Then the Prime Minister said that political democracy without economic democracy was no good. And then he went on talking about friendly co-operative way of removing hindrances. I suppose friendly co-operative way of removing hindrances, when you come down to brass tacks, mean that you fleece the common people, that you impose upon the peasant and the worker and that you allow the sharks, the tax thieves, the industrial barons who are now wallowing in a kind of prosperity which they think is going to last for ever,—you allow them all the rope in the world and in the meanwhile you do not look at all at the interests of the common people. He talked about the need for control of the private sector. We know how this plan is based upon a very emphatic idea that the private sector is the most important and that we can at best influence it, but cannot determine what the private sector is going to do. In Chapter XXIV in paragraphs 26 and 27 it is said that Government can influence, but cannot determine the actual course of investment. Now, if you have this kind of attitude, if you allow those people who alone should be requisitioned for the purposes of financing our national plan to go scot free, if you allow yourselves to be tied hand and foot to the interests of foreign capitalism, which you vainly seek to deny from house-tops, then this Plan is by no means going to be a success.

Now in regard to the tax thieves, I find that in the Tata Birla Plan there was an estimate that the volume of hoarded wealth in this country was about one thousand crores of rupees. If there was a national Government trusted by the people, we could get about three hundred crores from this source. That was what was estimated by the industrialists in 1944.

Then in regard to the tax thieves again, we find that the Income-tax Investigation Commission have reported very openly that influential persons hold large numbers of shares in many companies, in fictitious names and they have deposits and loans in the names of fictitious persons. Now we are referring not to blackmarket profits, but to a big chunk of legal profits over which taxation is evaded and should be imposed. My hon. friend, Mr. Tyagi, whom I miss in his seat at the present moment, admitted in Parliament that there were arrears of income-tax amounting to Rs. 127·2 crores at the beginning of 1950-51 and it rose to Rs. 137·2 at the end of that year. Again there was a question asked in this House some time ago about the amount of money disclosed State-wise as a result of voluntary disclosures drive. Till the 31st August 1952, Mr. Tyagi revealed, the amount disclosed was Rs. 72 crores plus Rs. two crores from the Bombay city making a total of Rs. 74 crores. Now, this is a kind of thing which goes on. This is the way in which those who are best able to bear the brunt of our country's economy, try to shield their own interest. As far as our Government is concerned it is not coming forward with any plan in order to get these top-dogs to help us in assisting the reconstruction of the economy of our country.

Now as far as this Plan is concerned, it says hardly any industrialisation worth mentioning is going to be done. As far as production of food is concerned we hope to be self-sufficient. It says—though it does not put it down in so many words—that our dependence on foreign capital would continue. As far as the interests of the common people are concerned—the interests of the peasantry, the interests of the working classes—those interests are not going to be looked after at all. Now that is the sum total, really speaking, of what the Plan amounts to. We are going to have double our national income in twenty-seven years. Now, if you compare it with other plans—the Tata Birla Plan, the National Planning Committee's Plan, even the Plan adumbrated by my hon. friend on the other side, who is not here at the moment, Shri Agarwal, the Gandhian Plan, even there we find very much better prospects being put forward before our country. Now doubling of the national income in twenty-seven years will not arouse wild enthusiasm. We find that in view of the increase in the population which would be about one and a quarter per cent. the prospect of eleven per cent. increase in the national income would be eaten away. There might be a very slight nett improvement in real income. But if the Finance Minister indulges in some little arithmetic he will see that the change would be more of words than of substance. Now that is the only thing

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which you are putting forward before the people—in twenty-seven years' time you would be more or less where you are and in certain respects go back to 1938-39! I did not know till our great planners came into the picture that we lived in *Ram Rajya* round about 1938-39. That is the discovery we have made, thanks to the ideas of those who are ruling the roost as far as our country is concerned.

Now, some people have said that this is planning without tears. Now, I would say that it is planning without tears only as far as the upper layer of society is concerned. As far as the common people are concerned they are going to suffer tremendously. Now, as far as the upper layer is concerned, I would like to point out that it is important that we tap all the resources that are available. If we make up our mind that we are going to have industrial development, without which we cannot go forward in this world of today, then surely we have got to tap those resources. But we are not proceeding with it.

Shri B. Das (Jaipur-Keonjhar): Will the hon. Member kindly indicate how those resources should be tapped.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I will try to. Of course, I cannot perhaps satisfy my hon. friend. But I will try to point out certain sources which may be utilised as far as our planning is concerned.

But I would say in the beginning that we have got a plan of non-industrialisation. In this case I say that we can link it up with the recurring American theme, since Dr. Grady made his speech at the ECAFE Conference at Ootacamund in 1948, where he said to all intents and purposes that it was foolish to think of developing heavy industries in India, that India should concentrate on agriculture, mining and communications and it is only on those conditions that America would help in these projects. Now this has also been the fundamental approach of Point Four to India and that is why if we compare the present plan with the Bombay Plan, or the Visveswarayya Plan or even the Gandhian Plan, we find how very little money is allocated for the development of the industries of this country.

Now as far as the money available in the country is concerned, I have referred already to what is being done by the tax thieves, and then I would try to point out how the industrialists have lately claimed that they have actually invested during the five year period 1946 to 1951 some Rs. 450 crores to build up new manufacturing units. If you deduct from this figure certain items which ought to be deducted, then the figure comes really down to Rs. 263 crores and not Rs. 450 crores. If we take as a rough average the calculation which was made by the National Income Committee for the year 1948-49, then we find that after meeting all costs, even paying dividends, the amount which was available for ploughing back was Rs. 137 crores. And if we take that as an average for a five year period, for five years Rs. 685 crores could have been available as far as the country's interests were concerned. Now if we go deeper into this report of the National Income Committee, and if we examine also the figures given in a publication of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, called "The Role of Private Enterprise in India—Retrospects and Prospects", then we find that in every year, on an average, if we take 1948-49, we might have Rs. 137 crores as our investment possibility. In the last five years, instead of Rs. 685 crores or so, the business community in India has reinvested about Rs. 263 crores. The rest has gone elsewhere. And it has gone where? Well, as far as that is concerned, the Planning Commission gives its own idea. It says that particularly at the time, that is 1950-51, on account of the Korean War, capital became very shy. They boycotted even the plan of borrowings as far as the Government was concerned, and hoardings of commodities became a feature of the economic life of this country.

Now, this sort of thing has gone on. The Tata-Birla Plan, as I have already said, points out that Rs. 300 crores can be had from the hoarded wealth of the country. That is in terms of the value of the rupee much earlier than today. Now we can have a lot more if we set about it properly. As far as the industry as at present constituted is concerned, we can certainly get a very great deal more than the figure mentioned, about Rs. 137 crores every year.

Now, this calculation has been made without reference to mining, trading, building, banking, insurance, operating of transport and plantations. Only 63 groups of industries have been covered in this calculation. Now if we take all that into account, and if there is a possibility of mobolising the patriotic zeal of our industrialists, then truly we can get a great deal more money than comes out into the open. We do not get it because speculative pursuits are very much more to the interests of these industrial magnates of our country, and our Government is not in a position, is not desirous of touching them because our Government depends for its own existence on the support particularly from those sections of society

I shall refer also in this connection to what was said, for example, in a journal which represents mainly British commercial and industrial interests, the "Capital" of Calcutta which said, in 1951 of course, in regard to the jute industry that in one full year the jute industry can make a profit of Rs. 50 crores, which will work out to more than 150 per cent. on the paid up capital of roughly Rs. 30 crores. Here is one example of mainly foreign capital in this country which has got back what it invested many, many times over. But we do not dare touch foreign capital in jute, tea, mining, plantations and all sorts of other enterprises like banking and international trade; we just do not dare touch them. That would require guts; that would require constitutional adventure. That is why we do not go forward. We try to amend the Constitution. The Congress Party whips up all its Members to get 350 to attend because you want to take away the franchise from a certain section of our population. But you do not amend the Constitution in order that we can get rid of these foreign capitalists who have ruled the roost in this country so long to the detriment of our country and who even today are having a most wonderful time.

In regard to that, if we are at all serious about the possibility that we have of confiscating foreign capital... (*Interruption*)...on the point of foreign capital in this country I would say that in the annual report of the Ministry of Finance for 1951-52 which was circulated to us there is a statement which says that investment of foreign capital in India to the extent of Rs. 15·08 crores was approved by the Controller of Capital Issues of the Central Government during 1951. 81 applications covering Rs. 15·08 crores were sanctioned. Now between August 1947, the great day of our Independence, and 1950, about Rs. seven crores of foreign money have been invested in this country. From 1951-52 it was double what it was in the last three years. If we take the earlier averages—I am quoting from the Midland Bank returns—we find that during 1925 to 1927 the amount of British capital exports to India and Ceylon was Rs. 2·84 crores (at Rs. 13-8 to the pound); during 1932 to 1934 British capital exports to India and Ceylon amounted to Rs. 5·67 crores; and during 1934 to 1936 it amounted to Rs. 1·35 crores. Now India today is a halcyon land, a paradise as far as the investment of these foreign capitalists is concerned. And compared to 1925-27, 1932-34 and 1934-36 we are getting now ten or eleven times as much foreign capital as we had in those days.

Only the other day when I was mooching about in the Parliament Library I found a statement in the London "Economist" of the 29th November, 1952. It says in pages 628-631 under an article "Foreign Investment in India":

> "The atmosphere for foreign investments is unusually favourable in India. It is not a colony like Malaya or most of Africa. So there are none of the risks of independence to come." (Mark the words, Sir). "It does not suffer from xenophobia, like so much of the Middle East". (I do not know what flag is flying over our head!) "Its government is stable and democratic, unlike much of Latin America. Its policy about repatriation of capital and remittance of profits is liberal. Taxation is not, in general, discriminatory, and only recently the Finance Minister has removed from his Income-tax Amendment Bill those provisions which foreign capital found particularly deterrent; fiscal concessions for new enterprises are considerable. Nationalisation is not an immediate threat, and the Constitution provides for compensation for anything which may eventually be taken over. There are no compulsory percentages of Indian capital or managers laid down. Strikes are rare and judges in labour arbitration cases more reasonable than they were a few years ago. For foreign capital there is in India not only a warm welcome, but even more important, ample opportunities for making a profit."

This is what the London "Economist" says in its issue dated 29th November, 1952 at pages 628-631. This is the way in which we are opening the flood-gates of our country for foreign infiltration.

My hon. friend the Finance Minister went the other day to a conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and others. There the Chancellor of

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the Exchequer, Mr. Richard Butler, said:

> "There are three cardinal propositions for the economic recovery of the Commonwealth.
>
> Number one: Individual Commonwealth countries must put their internal economies in order.
>
> Number two: There should be consultations with European countries because of their trading links with the Commonwealth.
>
> Number three: No long-term plan for expanding world trade can be effective unless the economic and financial policies of the Commonwealth and Europe had the co-operation of the United States of America."

These are the three cardinal principles on which you were trying to put our house in order and that is why today we are slaves to the Mutual Security Programme. That is why our Plan contemplates industrialisation only to the extent that it is permitted by the big-wigs of American capital which are now leading international reactionarism. That is why the Mutual Security Programme literature comprises such publications as the United States Government's Note which pointed out that these countries in Asia, Africa and Latin American "constitute, in terms of population and land area, the largest part of the 'free' world. [where profit still has a free run]. They contain a large proportion of the world's industrial resources. In these are found all the world's natural rubber, all of its jute, two thirds of its oil reserves, most of its tin, manganese and other strategic materials. Technical and economic co-operation is offered to help necessary advances in the basic fields of agriculture, education, health and transport." So, Sir, for agriculture, education, health and transport, they were going to do something. What really is going to happen? Pandit Nehru talked about the set-up now. When we talk about the set-up, let us ask: what is the condition of the people, how are you going to help the people? What about the production of food? What was the target? I find in the Tata Plan the target was that we must have for our population a balanced diet which would amount to about 2800 calories per day. Now I find from an estimate made by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, 1950-51, that Indian and Pakistan pre-war food energy content was 1970 calories, in 1949-50, it was 1700 calories, in 1950-51, it was 1598 calories and now the Planning Commission are going to give us 13½ ozs of cereals after 1956-57 and we shall live perhaps—perhaps some of us will live—to see what kind of cereals we may have when my friend Mr. Deshmukh has his way. That is a dangerous situation as far as food is concerned. The Government are fighting shy of land redistribution. What has happened to the abolition of zamindari? I ask the Finance Minister and his colleagues to go to the U. P. and find out what is happening as far as the condition of the peasantry is concerned. Let them find out all about *Sir* and *Khudkasht* lands

Hon. Members: It is the best. You go and see.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Government is the guarantor there of feudal exaction. You go and find out how evictions have taken place and compensation is being paid in enormous quantities to those people who do not deserve it, who do not need it. You see the condition of the agricultural worker.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has finished his time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I must have a little more time than allotted to others.

Mr. Chairman: I have therefore allowed 30 minutes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Ten minutes more.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South): May I inform my hon. friend that no payment has been made to the zamindars yet.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We want more time.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have referred to food and I hope that other Members on both sides will refer to food because it is of vital interest.

I will refer now to cloth. After all food and clothing are the two most essential things of life and what do we find? We find as far as cloth production in our country is concerned, according to the Fact Finding Committee's Report, handloom cloth production in 1938-39 was 1703 million yds. The Report said that this figure did not include Sind, NWFP, Gwalior, Travancore and some other areas and if those were included, the total production would come to 1800 million yds. The Committee emphasised that the total number of people dependent on handloom industry was about one crore. Now the total cloth produced in 1938-39 was 5700 million yds. 3900 million yds. being produced by the mills and 1800 million yds. by the handlooms. Of this quantity only 137 million yards were exported. This was the position in 1938-39. Now if you take the population figures of those days and compare them with the population figures of India proper today in 1950-51, we shall find that there is not very much of a difference. So, the needs of the people as far as cloth is concerned, are surely not very different. Now, in 1950-51 the mill production was 3718 million yards and the handloom production was 810 million yards and according to the Planning Commission, even this latter figure was a gross exaggeration. So, the total production for the entire population is only 4,528 million yards of which 1283 million yards, one third of the production, were exported, leaving a total of 2245 million yards for the people as against 5523 million yards in 1938-39. Sir, this is very, very bad as far as the interests of the people are concerned. Now, instead of 5523 million yards, we have about 2245 million yards. Why do you allow this export? You allow this export because this money goes to the capitalists. The money which goes to the capitalists as a result of the export is terribly important. Textiles worth in India 15 annas per yard was sold at Rs. 1-12-0 abroad and that is why you permitted the export of cloth in order to allow these capitalists to make more money.

As far as the condition of the peasantry is concerned, there is an attempt to beat down the idea of agricultural indebtedness. You know very well that the Reserve Bank of India itself had calculated that 1800 crores of rupees was in 1938-39 the volume of agricultural indebtedness. Since then, of course, Government seems to imagine that the volume has come down. But the Kumarappa Committee appointed by the Congress, the Agrarian Enquiry Committee—reported unequivocally the continuation of agricultural indebtedness and my friend, Mr. Agarwal's book on the Gandhian Plan also says that indebetedness continues. They want to beat down the whole idea of indebtedness and they say this is what is happening. The people are no longer in debt and we are abolishing zamindaries and therefore everybody is happy, everything is lovely in the garden and therefore the Plan can go ahead. This is a false and disastrous picture. This is an approach which is absolutely callous and insensible, this is unashamed indifference towards the interests of the people. There is no doubt about it.

In regard to the foreign aid also, we have got about 165 crores of rupees in the Plan and more—we do not know how much more--will come. In regard to this point I will quote what Mr. K. G. Mashruwalla, who was a great disciple of Gandhiji, said in regard to the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement:

> "The Indo-U. S. Agreement is virtually a charter to the U. S. to establish herself in India, first as a trading concern and then as India's political boss. The Government of India has agreed to place at the disposal of U. S. all its administrative machinery and to become her advertising agency. .... It is clear that motives of U. S. in aiding Europe and Asia are not so altruistic. They are frankly made for organising an anti-communist front......"

In regard to the great river valley projects about which so much is made, I will quote—because I have no time to elaborate my ideas—what the Modern Review of November, 1952, a very respectable paper which often attacks us and is friendly to Government said:

> "Hundreds of millions of the hard earned money of our nationals were poured into the schemes and by the same token—quite a few score millions were wasted, embezzled or spent to fill the insatiable maws of the dependents, flatterers and political henchmen of the mighty".

This is the perspective which you are putting before the people: fleece the common people, keep the agricultural labourer in degradation, and keep the working classes under manacles. You have said in the Industrial Relations chapter that you will only recognise the Trade Union which has the largest membership, meaning therefore that you will send the INTUC to do what it can and flourish in that area. You have said that. You have said all sorts of things in order to beat down the whole idea of strikes altogether. As far as the working classes are concerned, you fleece the agricultural labourer, you keep down the working classes and you do not take any notice of the interests of the common people and the Middle class employees and people in the lower rungs of the ladder of our society. But, as far as those

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who are at the top are concerned, those who have already entered into a charter of slavery with foreign capitalists, you have the amplest consideration for them; with them you have "a friendly and co-operative" spirit. For heaven's sake, why don't you, for once, change your views? Why don't you try to mobilise the enthusiasm of the people? What is the point in Pandit Nehru coming forward and saying that we want to mobilise the enthusiasm of the people, but the people are inert? Is it the fault of the people? Would a great popular leader in any country of the world ever say that the people are inert, that people are like lead, that they do not move? If a popular leader is a real popular leader, he will go to the people and tell them, here is my Plan, come and take it over. He will say as the Chinese leaders said, take it over and work the Plan according as you like; out of your own productivity, new capital formations would come and then we can run the Plan in the only way in which it ought to be worked. There is bankruptcy of leadership, (*Interruptions.*) betrayal of the patriotic hopes and aspirations of the people. That is why we get in the shape of a plan a document which may look very massive, but which is really very little more than scraps of paper joined together, (*Some Hon. Members*: Shame.) holding out illusory hopes to the common people, trying to hoax and bamboozle our public into acceptance of the regime which means, (*Interruptions.*) "Too late and too little",—that is the epitaph which is going to be written over the Congress Ministry. If you are going this way, if even the idea of planning and adventure into new realm of enterprise, if even that does not move you, you are leaden in such a fashion that you will soon be stuck where you are, and you will not be able to move a limb; you will forget the dynamic spirit which your leader spoke so much about and the country will go to ruination. (*Interruptions.*) But the people will not allow you. The people will not tolerate it, to use an expression often repeated by the Prime Minister. The people would have their own plan with which they will build their future nearer their heart's desire. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Chairman: Dr. S. N. Sinha.

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik—Central): On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member who was just on his legs, made a statement while he was speaking that this House yesterday has passed a legislation by which thousands and thousands in this country have been deprived of their franchise. It is an insult on this House and I say that the hon. Member would be asked to withdraw that statement which is not a fact and which is far from the truth.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): We have a right to have our own opinion.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is hardly a point of order. The hon. Member is entitled to hold his own opinion. There is no point of order involved.

Dr. S. N. Sinha (Saran East): Sir, perhaps, you will allow me to revert to my old place, because from there I can see you properly and also my friends on my right to whom I have to reply.

Today, I would like to speak in a planned manner, and throw some more light on the Plan which our friends on the right have not been able to see correctly, because their vision has been blurred by a big rock. (*Interruptions.*) Before I come to that,—I will come to it in a moment—I would like to say in the very beginning that the Plan, as it is before us, is not meant for idle criticism. It is not for arm-chair criticism. Nor it is for any destructive criticism. It is a crime to indulge in loose talks about it. Why is it so? Because, the present Plan affects the every day life of our country and reflects some rays also of our bright future. When I was just going through the heavy volumes of our Plan, my mind automatically tried to translate the Plan into some slogans. From this, you can judge how fond of I am, how influenced I have become by, the soviet technique of planning. I am a very serious student of that and I will remain to be...(*Interruption.*) My friends on my right laugh; they do not know that I have worked there during the First Five-Year Plan and the Second Five-Year Plan, in the Soviet Union, in many of their factories, right from the Arctic circle to the Black Sea. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: They know about their Plan only through books and propaganda; I have worked there for years and years together.

I would like, if the House wishes, to compare our Plan with the Soviet plan to show in what manner our Plan is superior to theirs.

In the very beginning, as I told you, my mind automatically tried to translate the Plan into certain slogans. The slogans are like these—which our people will understand. They are going to understand and work and fulfil the Plan not in five years, but in four years. The slogans are: Irrigation stops starvation; land reforms double *per capita* income: better railways bring health and wealth by driving out famine and scarcity; the Plan brings full employment, economic equality and social justice, and perhaps more than that—it strengthens our defences and removes the danger of foreign intervention including communist liberation. (*Interruption*). Our Plan certainly liquidates groups or parties who try to thrive on the misery of our people. Therefore, the slogans which we have to give to our people and to the whole country are to harness the entire nation's energies for the Plan. That would take us a long way and we will march forward towards being a great nation. When we see our Plan translated into such simple language, we know what are the targets which we have to achieve. It is a great thing. We are going to harness our rivers. We are going to change their courses for the benefit of our people. It is a great fight of man against nature. When we have been talking in this House a number of times about our own rivers, about the Damodar Valley and others, we hear about the Don and the Dnieper. When we have been talking about our Ganges, we hear about the Volga which our friends have never seen. I have lived also on the banks of the Dnieper and the Volga, but I love my Ganges because it gives me food, but those who speak of the Volga, should leave our country and go and settle there. Because, this Plan is meant for action, it is not for criticism. Of course, there are many difficulties in our way, but we have to surmount them. And there is a great pride in surmounting those difficulties. It is a fight against nature. Sometimes while we are harnessing the Krishna or a small river like the Kosi, not to speak of the Brahmaputra or the Ganges, there will be difficulties—more difficulties than conquering the Everest, but the greater the fight, the greater is the pleasure in having conquered it. The greater the obstacles are, when we have conquered them, the greater the right we have to call ourselves—real men.

In this sense, when we see the panorama of our Plan, I would like to make certain comparisons with the Soviet Plan. The Soviet Plan was based as everybody knows, to change the economy of the Soviet Union. They wanted to make their country an industrial one. When I was there for the first time in 1931, theirs was just an agrarian country like ours. They wanted to make it an industrial one. You can change it, but you have to make certain sacrifices for that, and what were the sacrifices that the Soviets made? Millions of people perished in their First Five-Year Plan. Between 1932 and 1934 so many people perished in the Soviet Union that I dare say, if there is any statistician and if he counts them, their number will not be less than those who perished during the Nazi-Soviet war. Their number may be more. And that was a Plan under which I also suffered at that time. What were the conditions at that time? They had a famine in Ukraine. Ukraine is called the "bread-basket" of Russia. And the grain which was there was secured by force by a certain branch called OGPU. "OTDEL GOSUDARSTVENI POLITICHESKI UPRAVLENIYE." Learn, my friends, that is Russian. This was a branch of the Soviet Police which was made responsible for the fulfilment of the Plan, and at the same time for the execution of the persons who spoke against it or who worked against it. In that country, under those circumstances, if there were such criticism as I have been hearing in this House, our friends would have been the first candidates to be placed before a firing squad of the OGPU. They would not have existed at all. That was the case during the first Five-Year Plan. Nobody could dare open his mouth in the Soviet Union. And what happened?

An Hon. Member: That Plan we have not got.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: No, our system is quite different. We are a democratic people. Our country is democratic. This is not an authoritarian country. It is quite different here. We have quite different values of human life. There, thousands and millions of people perished. It did not matter. But to us, it matters a lot even if any one man is hungry. Let it be in Travancore or in Kashmir or any other part of India, if somebody is hungry, it pinches us, and pinches our heart. But, in the Soviet Union, there was nothing like that. I have seen people dying on the streets. The daily ration at that time, you will be surprised to hear, was 400 grams, *i.e.*, about half a lb.—it may be less than half a lb.,—for ordinary work, and for hard work one lb. of bread. That was also after a fight. People talk of wages in the Soviet Union. I will tell you what they are. The monthly income of a semi-skilled person was 75 roubles—about Rs. 100; and bread, in the open market, used to cost Rs. 25 a lb. A pair of shoes used to cost Rs. 250.

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Such were the conditions and as a result, millions of people perished through starvation under that Plan. We do not want such a Plan; and our friends should learn, that is the very reason why we have given priority to agriculture in our country.

Shri Nambiar: Please give a lesson to us!

Dr. S. N. Sinha: And we should not give priority to anything else. Any democratic country, under such conditions as we have in our country, must give priority to agriculture, and it has been duly given.

Coming to the criticism which has been made by our friends about our Plan, I have to say a word. I owe them this word. There is nothing new in that criticism. There is absolutely nothing new. And as I told you in the very beginning, I am a serious student of Soviet affairs, and I read everything that is published in the original in Russian, especially if it concerns our country. And when I compare those things with the remarks of the hon. Member who has just spoken, about foreign capital—many times he repeated about the common man—etc., there is absolutely nothing new. Just the same line of action, the same approach to the problem, and it is quite a perverse way of approaching the Plan. It is quite wrong, and it is in the interests not of our country, but of something else which I really hate to see in our country. When we are on our way to fulfil the Plan, the energies of the masses of the whole country must be harnessed, and there must be one idea. I do not want to hear any opposition to this Plan, because there could not have been any other Plan in the present circumstances of the country than what we have today.

Shri Nambiar: Will you issue an arrest warrant?

Dr. S. N. Sinha: I know, Sir, till now a few times I have spoken—

श्रेयांसि बहुविघ्नानि—

When you speak very noble words and you give them good lessons, you have many difficulties. Why the people do not understand and hear it properly?

I do not see in the Plan that there are any natural obstacles which we cannot conquer. There are no such difficulties, but there are difficulties even in the realm of criticism. If it is idle, if it just demoralises, if it just belittles the Plan, it hurts me. But, as I told you a few minutes before, it is not sponsored by the friends here, and not in the interests of our country, but in the interests of some country which is thinking in other terms, thinking in terms of the word recently M. Stalin used—"liberation". I would say there is not a more dreadful word for the whole of Asia today than this word "liberation". They want to liberate us from the joy of living. Their liberation means strangling of liberty. This is what they mean. Because I speak Russian, I can speak a little frankly and not in the polished terms of our Prime Minister, because he speaks gentleman's English. That is quite different. And the Russians misunderstand it. When he speaks about peace, they say it is perpetuation of war. But, as I understand their language also, I will say: Here is the first war-monger among men—the man who says to us that we are going to perpetuate war. He is the first war-monger of the world, and the world knows it. That is why I will say that the people who behave as Soviet agents in our country have the cheek to say here in Parliament that they are speaking on behalf of the common people. Who gave them the right to speak on their behalf? Who has elected them, (*Interruption*). They have no place. History has discarded them as the most reactionary people, and they are speaking here They are going to enslave our country. They are thinking in those terms. Our country cannot allow such things. If we are going to fulfil this Plan, we have to see, of course, that the interest of the masses, of our common people, is served. It has been seen to in this Plan. And so I will say (*Interruption*) that it is a very good criterion today, because you can judge a man by his actions. Those people who are not with us in this Plan are against us. They are the enemies of the people; they are the enemies of the State, they are saboteurs in the interests of foreign countries, and they are saboteurs in the interests of the Soviet Union, who want to sabotage our whole Plan by idle criticism.

Before I conclude, I will just say, that once when our Plans are realised, we will have a great day for our country. We will then be able to walk proudly and say to the whole world that there is no country stonger than our country, there is no country richer than our country and that our country is the most beautiful in the world.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Sir, I want to correct one expression which my hon. friend Dr. Satyanarain Sinha has used.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is not the way to correct any statement.

Shri Meghnad Saha: I want just a minute or two, Sir. *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry I cannot allow the hon. Member to speak now when no question of personal explanation arises. I am now calling upon Mr. Bansal.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): As a humble student of Indian economic affairs, I am sorry I cannot hold a lamp to the persons who are blinded by their own effulgence. I will therefore come to the terra-firma of the Plan which is before us. I am one of those who have been following the progress not only of the Planning Commission, but also of the various Plans ever since the Tata-Birla plan came out. I was sitting in the galleries when Dr. John Mathai, our ex-Finance Minister announced the constitution of the Planning Commission, and I know that the country at that time did not take it very seriously. A whole atmosphere was created that this Planning Commission will not be able to achieve anything. That fact alone heartens me when I see what a remarkable change this Planning Commission has wrought not only in those who have been following the progress of the Commission, but also in those who have nothing to do with the Commission, but who listen about it from various sources. The Planning Commission has been struggling against heavy odds, and it is a great credit to them that they have produced one after another a number of valuable reports, culminating in these two massive volumes that are before us, and I pay my humble tribute to the Commission, for the very splendid work that they have done. Someone said that courage lies in saying 'No', when you want to say 'No'. I say, courage lies in saying 'Yes', when you want to say 'Yes', and I say to the Planning Commission 'Yes here you are, you have done a job'.

Yesterday Prof. Agarwal, a learned student of economics that he is, referred to planning in democratic countries. In my opinion, before the Tata-Birla plan in this country,—to which I am very glad to see my hon. friend Mr. Hiren Mukerjee today paid such wholesome tributes—I think in the democratic countries only one comprehensive plan exists and that is by Lord Keynes 'How to pay for the war'. This was published in 1940, and for the first time, it gave a plan for the whole of the United Kingdom to canalise their resources for the conduct of a total war. I shall refer to this later, during the course of my speech. But I can say that after that plan, ours is the only Plan which can be held out as an object lesson for all those students of economics who want to know whether it is possible to plan in a democratic country. We are too near the event, and therefore we cannot see this Plan in its true perspective. But I believe and firmly hold that the generations to come will see in this Plan a remarkable step forward, not only in democratic planning, but in the betterment of the economic conditions of the masses of this poor country.

One of the main defects of this Plan when it came in the draft outline was that it did not pay much attention to the problem of under-employment and chronic unemployment that rage in our country. I am very glad to see that a full chapter on that subject has been added in this Plan. In our country we are adding every year millions of people, majority of whom perforce have to live on agriculture. It is heartening therefore to see that in the operation of the Plan, employment will be found for approximately five million persons. But is this enough? Within a period of five years, we will be adding to our population—I refer here to working population—about twice this number. The result will be that even after all these five million persons are provided with employment, an equal number will still remain unemployed. But as the Planning Commission itself has pointed out, it is not possible all of a sudden to find avenues of employment for every person. After all we are here to face the problems which have been created for us by ages of slavery, and it is not possible without productive equipment to give employment to a very large number of persons all at once. But it is gratifying to note that the Planning Commission have addressed themselves to this problem and tried to find out a solution. In finding out a solution, however, they have tried to provide employment to the unemployed in certain sectors of the economy, which in my humble opinion, are not the most productive sectors. The result would be that although a larger number of persons may have found employment, the national output may not increase proportionately.

A number of studies has been made as regards the productivity of persons employed in various occupations. A calculation was made by our National Income Committee, which came to the conclusion that the *per capita* income in factory establishment was of the order of Rs. 1,900 while in banking and insurance, and commerce and transport, it was about Rs. 1,600 per annum; in railways and communications, Rs. 2,100, while in agriculture, it was just about Rs. 500, and in rural occupations, it was even less. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao also came to a similar conclusion. Therefore while it is true that

[Shri Bansal]

all the five million people may find employment, I am afraid they may not add to the total national wealth to the same extent to which they would have added, if employment in industries could have been provided for them. According to Dr. Collin Clarke, the general morphology of economic growth has been, historically, a transfer of population from primary to secondary, and then from both of these to tertiary employment, because increase in income generates a demand for services of various sorts. It is not as if the Planning Commission is not aware of this difficulty. In fact in Chapter II it has been stated that there is a risk of creating or perpetuating pseudo-employment which might result in a rise in money income without a corresponding increase in the supply of goods needed for sustaining the newly employed. Therefore, the Commission has come to the conclusion that the problem, as has been shown earlier, cannot be solved satisfactorily without a substantial increase in the productive equipment of the community, which in turn means more investment.

This leads me on straight to the question of investment. The Planning Commission has computed total resources at a figure of Rs. 1414 crores; of this Rs. 156 crores is external aid, which has already been received. It means that for the five years of the Plan, Rs. 1,258 crores are to be had from internal sources, while for the remaining we have to depend on external help, releases from sterling balances, and the sources which have not yet been defined, to the extent of Rs. 655 crores. Now look at the figure what has so far been spent in the last two years—the second year of the Plan will be over by 1952-53.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will resume his speech after Lunch. The House will now stand adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Bansal.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Before we proceed, I want to make a request that the amendments tabled by a large number of Members may kindly be permitted to be moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members were not here when the amendments were called.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North): He was already on his legs.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): He must finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will come to that after the hon. Member finishes.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I would also like to move my amendment, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Shri Bansal: I was on the resources budget, Sir, when the House adjourned for lunch. I was saying that during these two years, *i.e.* 1951-52 and 1952-53, requirements for the development programme were estimated at 667 crores of rupees. There has been a short-fall in these requirements of the order of 212 crores. The question that arises is as to whether this amount of 212 crores has been taken note of in the estimates of deficit financing to the tune of 290 crores which the Planning Commission arrived at.

The other question that arises is this. During these last two years, these short-falls have been there in spite of the fact that 1951-52 was an exceptionally good year as far as revenues were concerned—both of direct taxation as also of customs receipts. If we calculate at the rate of 555 crores of rupees for two years, we come to the figure of 1136 crores of rupees during five years. That means there will still be a short-fall of 122 crores of rupees as compared to the estimated amount that has been given in the Report, namely, 1258 crores. It is possible that this amount of 122 crores of rupees may be made up by additional taxation, but, the Planning Commission says that the remaining figure of 655 crores of rupees will also have to be made up by additional taxation and borrowings if foreign aid is not forthcoming. I would very much like to know from the Finance Minister whether the Commission have calculated as to where the stage will be reached when the so-called normal methods of taxation will not turn into drastic methods. Lord Keynes in the book to which I was referring in the morning, when he was computing the war budget of the UK had something very definite to say about it. He said that it was fairly well possible to come to a figure beyond which drastic measures would have to be used. And if you over-step that line, then the other sector of the economy gets lop-sided. As it is we are investing in the public sector, an amount of 4·5 per cent. of our national income. It leaves about three per cent. of the national income for investment in the private industrial sector as also in the various other sectors which do not come within the scope of the public sector. The Planning Commission have computed that about 100 crores of this go in the construction activity. The estimate is that roughly 100 crores of rupees are needed for the private industrial sector and the remaining 100 crores for various other activities.

Now it is likely that if Government resort to additional taxation to cover the short-fall of 122 crores to which I have referred just now and the remaining 655 crores, I am afraid the entire balance of the Plan may be upset. But what is the way out? Certainly we cannot reduce the size of the Plan because that will be an unmitigated tragedy. At the same time, we cannot go on deficit financing to an unlimited extent. I appreciate that now-a-days the dangers of inflationary implications of deficit finance are not as grave as they were in the war and immediate post-war periods. And it is quite likely that in the coming years, on account of the changing international situation we might have to import deflation rather than inflation. Even then, we cannot embark on a plan envisaging a huge outlay of deficit finance. But the Planning Commission themselves have said something very remarkable about deficit financing. In fact, in the Plan which was the predecessor of this final Plan, a copy of which I got through the courtesy of the Planning Commission, there was a very good phrase. They said that if human and material resources are available and it is found that by their operation on each other it is possible to increase the national output, then there is perhaps no harm in using some amount of money as a 'catalytic agent.' But, the difficulty is that the catalytic agent may become the 'villain of the piece' and it is quite possible that unless this kind of finance is indulged in with due care, a lot of mischief may be done to the economy as a whole. Therefore I would suggest that certain guiding principles should be observed in determining the appropriate type of investment to be financed out of created money. The following may be some of the criteria to be borne in mind:

(1) The outlay should be such as will increase the supply of goods and services in the short period; in particular schemes of investment which would tend to augment the supply of articles like food and clothing—because on these articles will there be the greatest impact—on which a major part of the increased income is likely to be spent, should receive the highest priority.

(2) The expenditure should not increase the pressure on foreign exchange, and as such the schemes should be those which rely mainly upon local available materials. In the alternative, the investment should be capable of increasing our earnings of foreign exchange.

(3) The effect of such expenditure should be to produce employment directly or indirectly, especially in those areas where the degree of under-utilisation of labour is particularly large.

(4) The expenditures should have something to show in the form of prominent advantage to the community's capital stock.

As I am running short of time, I will not expand all these points. But even after these steps have been taken, the Government will have to see that there are certain controls on strategic points and these controls must be to ensure the distribution of scarce supplies and to secure investment in the most desirable channels.

I have given these criteria because I firmly believe, having regard to the financial resources of which note has been taken by the Planning Commission, that we cannot depend on the implementation of this Plan by the resources that are available to us and to some extent deficit finance will have to be indulged in. Rather than find ourselves at the end of the tether all of a sudden in the fourth year or the fifth year and then have to face the possibility of cutting down the Plan, we must devise ways and means from now so that we are not faced with a situation all of a sudden and which we may not be in a position to control. My friend, Mr. Gandhi yesterday referred to the book of Prof. Arthur Lewis. That book was written in 1949 when England was facing very great inflationary pressure. But Prof. Lewis was in our country recently and I had the good fortune of having a long discussion with him. He also gave a very illuminating lecture in the Delhi School of Economics where he suggested with reference to our plans a very much higher outlay and he said that India must spend much more money on investment as also save much more than it is doing at present and under the Plan. This is just to dispel the mis-conception under which my friend Mr. Gandhi is labouring.

[Shri **Bansal**]

I do not want to take much time of the House. I will just say a word about the implementation of the Plan. As I said, the country looks forward to this Plan to raise the standard of living of the masses. The whole country, in the rural areas, everywhere is depending on this Plan for raising their standard of life and therefore it is essential that it is implemented with vigour. One of the terms of reference of the Planning Commission was to determine the nature of the machinery which will be necessary for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the Plan in all its aspects. Nothing very much has been said about this aspect of the question in the Plan and I would suggest that a high-power Committee of the Cabinet should be appointed to see that the Plan is implemented at every stage, that the money which is allotted to the State Governments is properly utilised, that the public is kept well informed of the progress of this Plan. In the United Kingdom, a white paper is published every year; in the United States the President gives a message to the nation through the Congress. Similarly I would very much like that our Planning Commission comes out with a white paper every six months, and, if it is not possible every year, at least, giving the details of what progress has been made and what amounts are spent, and what are made available and spent out of the so-called deficit.

I am particularly glad to note that the Planning Commission feel that planning is a dynamic process. You do not stop at a stage, then wait to determine as to what you have to do next. I wish the Planning Commission will keep an open mind and adjust its policies and programmes to the dictates of the circumstances. I am sure that this report will be a valuable land-mark in our country's economy and it will be helpful in raising the standards of living of the masses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As a special concession, I will allow those hon. Members who were not in their seats in the morning to move their amendments.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution the following be substituted:

> "Having considered the Report of the Planning Commission this House regrets that—
>
> (a) no account has been taken of suggestions to augment the resources available for developmental expenditure and by not doing so, the Planning Commission have failed in making a correct technical appraisal of the resources available;
>
> (b) the basis chosen for calculation of resources available for implementation of the Plan in a mixed economy is undefined and vague;
>
> (c) no steps have been taken to secure a more balanced regional distribution of income and employment;
>
> (d) a lack of comprehensive appreciation of the immediate needs of the country and the future claims of the people invalidates most of the conclusions of the Commission;
>
> (e) an inadequate provision for rehabilitation of refugees, especially from East Bengal, and the absence of an integrated programme for treating the refugees as part and parcel of the community and thus advancing social and economic interests to the maximum extent considerably whittles down the efficiency of the Plan;
>
> (f) the lack of an integrated policy of development of small scale industries with large-scale industries and agriculture minimises the value of the recommendations pertaining to the former;
>
> (g) the Plan after execution will not raise the standard of living above that in 1950 and this would fall short even of the modest claim made in the preliminary Planning Report issued in 1950 of the standard of living reaching at least the 1939 level; and
>
> (h) finally the Plan as a whole is vitiated by inadequate provision for additional employment and imperfect appreciation of agrarian needs and reforms.
>
> This House is further of opinion that the Planning Commission should be abolished forthwith and in order to implement, assess and revise the Plan, a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet be appointed and be charged with the duty and responsibility of presenting an annual White Paper to Parliament prior to or with the Budget on the progress of different schemes, Central and State."

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"but regrets—

(a) that so far as the rehabilitation of the urban displaced persons is concerned, the Planning Commission while admitting that the problem of urban resettlement in the case of the displaced persons has been one of considerable complexity due to the essential difference in the economic pattern of the incoming and outgoing population and further stating that the urban economy in India does not offer scope for quick expansion and absorption of new elements, have offered no solution for the same;

(b) that the Planning Commission have made assumption that most of the agriculturists from the West Pakistan have been settled and in the case of displaced persons from East Pakistan nearly 70 per cent. have been settled while there was no factual data before them;

(c) that the Planning Commission have vaguely stated that certain steps in the direction of giving a measure of compensation to displaced persons have been taken but have not produced any concrete scheme of compensation, and

(d) that the amount proposed to be spent for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from the West and East Pakistan is inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation."

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"and suggests—

(1) that the cultivable waste land be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for cultivation and the State Governments should be made to make adequate provision of loans to these castes for cultivation from the money allocated for such purposes under the Five Year Plan;

(2) that the Government should consider its first duty to provide houses to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people suitable for human habitation as they are today living in filth, squalor and insanitation;

(3) that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be adequately provided with funds to start cottage industries such as shoe-making, tanning and rope-making etc. and a provision of at least five crore rupees should be made for this purpose;

(4) that the Government should make provision in the Five Year Plan for Rs. 25 crores to acquire lands for building sites for these castes;

(5) that a provision should also be made in the Five Year Plan of about Rs. three crores for the implementation of the various Acts such as Social Disability Removal Act directly concerned with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(6) that a provision of Rs. 50 crores should be made in the First Five Year Plan for Foreign scholarships and Technical, Medical, Engineering education in this country for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(7) that a provision should also be made in the Five Year Plan for Rs. 25 crores for making arrangement of drinking water to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(8) that there should be separate "Ministry for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" in Government of India and the Minister so appointed should be of cabinet rank and should be taken from Scheduled Castes;

(9) that a separate colony should be established for Scheduled Castes where they are in majority and a separate provision of Rs. 50 crores should be made in the Five Year Plan for this purpose;

(10) that there should be provision of free legal aid to the people of Scheduled Castes who are harassed by caste Hindus in the rural areas;

(11) that those members of the Scheduled Castes who want to migrate from Pakistan to India should be afforded all possible financial and other aid for doing so and special attention be paid to their rehabilitation problem and that a special provision be made for this purpose in the First Five Year Plan;

[Shri P. N. Rajabhoj]

(12) that the members of Scheduled Castes residing in Jammu and Kashmir should be afforded all facilities provided by the Constitution; and

(13) that the people from Scheduled Castes should be appointed on the committees and in services in various stages of the Planning Commission."

Shri Tushar Chatterjea (Serampore): I beg to move:

That the following be added:

> "and is of opinion that Ganga Basin Scheme should be taken into consideration and should be included in the Five Year Plan development scheme."

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end……

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will move up to 'Bharat Sevak Samaj'; the latter portion is omitted.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

> "but at the same time disapproves of the organisation and activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now no more amendment will be allowed.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Will you please give me the numbers of the new amendments that have been moved, Sir, beginning from No. 29?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35 and another amendment of Shri V. G. Deshpande, that the following be added:

> "but at the same time disapproves of the organisation and activities of the Bharat Sewak Samaj."

All these amendments are now before the House for discussion.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): This Five Year Plan has taken nearly two and a half years of hard labour and now we have the plan for the approval of the Parliament. Some were tempted to indulge in severe denunciation and showed lot of vehemence, but the parent plan of the Plan, namely the Draft Plan, was before the public during the election campaign and the electorate had a lot of time to consider the main basis of that Plan. Whatever the basis of that Draft Plan was, has been taken up in the revised and final Plan. There is no point in thundering against those aspects. They have already the seal of approval of the electorate and it is in view of that approval that the party in power is functioning here as well as in the various States. Therefore, I do not see why we should go through the same process over again.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): No discussion is necessary?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Discussion is no doubt necessary but the Plan has been placed before the House for formal approval. But I claim that the moral support of of the people is already there and the people have already adopted it and I claim to say as well that it is the People's Plan. Some were pessimistic; some were optimistic; some thought that the resources were over-estimated; some were of the view that there was more scope. I really think, that what is wanted is the will of the people to carry the Plan and a determined effort to carry it through. For that leadership is needed, and the country has ensured that leadership by placing the most popular party in power both at the Centre and in the States. I am sure that there will be concentrated effort both at the Centre and in the States, and a single party being in power at both the places is going to help in the quick execution of the Plan. Therefore, I am very optimistic about the success of the Plan.

One hon. Member who spoke previously thought that the authors of the Plan were destined to meet the fate of Viswamitra. I do not think this is correct. I claim that the authors of the Plan had the spirit of Viswakarma. They are really going to be the great architects of the future.

I should like to mention about the rehabilitation of the railways. The money allotted for this purpose is not really enough. Most of it will be spent on current commitments and therefore there is not much scope for further expansion or restoration of old railways and opening of new ones. It is usually said that the road to prosperity lies through roads, and I suppose railroads also will be given a little more attention than what they have received. It would be a good thing if the Finance Minister and the Railway Minister would consult each other and obtain a little more money for the railway rehabilitation programme.

Regarding the Madras State, some of the districts deserve special mention. I shall read to you about them from the report of the Geological Survey of India. This is what it says:

> "The districts in the interior comprising Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Chittoor and the Ceded Districts receive between 15 and 30 inches of rain during the year. If this is spread out at a suitable time, it should be adequate for agriculture. Unfortunately, however, the rains are untimely in some areas, giving rise to famine conditions. Though the province is fairly well supplied with rivers and receives a satisfactory amount of rainfall, the rain is very unevenly distributed during the year. Moreover, there has been little effort at conservation of the river water except in the deltaic area. The remedy for this state of things lies partly in re-afforestation and partly in the conservation of the waters of the rivers by forming artificial reservoirs......and regulating the flow of the water. Money given for a planned project of afforestation of the interior districts will be well spent as it will contribute to the land becoming cool, moist and fertile and to the prosperity of the people living in it."

I am sorry that one of the rivers in this area, the South Pennar, has been forgotten by the Planning Commission. Another thing is the omission to consider seriously how to develop the lignite deposits in South Arcot. No doubt, some drilling is going on here and there, subject to the resources available to the State Government and a little help which the Centre is giving. But this is not enough. Proper experts from abroad should be quickly invited and more money should be invested in completing the preliminary survey before starting the thorough exploitation of the lignite deposits.

There are also some proposals for the construction of oil refineries in the land, but before doing that I would like the Government and the Planning Commission to remember South Arcot, because if the lignite is exploited there, it will be a good thing to start a liquid fuel plant there.

I am very glad that in the welfare side of it, it has been recognised that for women's education facilities for appearing privately should be provided. I am also in warm agreement with and gladly support the schemes for child-welfare and other national physical fitness programmes. In fact, the Central Cabinet should have a Minister specially to devote himself to welfare activities, sport and recreation.

Regarding cottage industries, it is gratifying to note that the policy of reserving separate fields for handlooms has been recognised whenever there is a clash with a major industry. This is not confined to handlooms. It has also been recognised as necessary for other small industries.

In the matter of cottage industries, bee-keeping should receive the special attention of Government. In Australia and other countries, this is highly developed. Friends who go there, come and tell me on their return that it is organised there on a very large scale. On enquiry, I find that we are annually importing a lot of honey from Australia and other countries. This is very unnecessary. If a large number of bee-keeping boxes are made and distributed all over India, we can easily collect honey, or rather collect the honey which the bees have collected.

One more thing I wish to mention is that we find in the Plan that there are areas which are to be benefited by the multi-purpose projects, and there are areas which are to be benefited by the community projects. But there are some unfortunate regions in which some districts do not get the benefit either of this or the other project. So, I would like Government to devise means by which they can make the people of these areas also feel that they are in the scheme. If Government's resources are not enough, at least token things should be done, so that the enthusiasm of the people can be invited and exploited for making the Plan a success.

With these words, I once again congratulate the planners and wish them success.

3 P.M.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): If I do not indulge in a conventional tribute to the Planning Commission it is not due to lack of appreciation of the great industry, earnestness, and enthusiasm that have gone into the making of these two massive "tomes". There are chapters of great

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merit; there are chapters of not such high merit; there is one chapter which I would wish the Finance Minister to exclude altogether from the printed version of the Planning Commission's report. That chapter is the one dealing with employment. I tried to make some sense of the chapter on employment but I must confess that after having made all attempts I am no wiser than I was when I first started reading it. But before I proceed with a detailed analysis of the Planning Commission Report's recommendations, I should like to begin by endorsing the very pregnant observation made by the Leader of the House yesterday. Speaking with earnestness he pointed out that we have to remember that two years out of the five year period are already over and therefore we have to take account of what has transpired. The criticisms that we might have given expression to two years ago if made today would be futile. We can no longer argue whether multi-purpose projects which have been started at great social cost to the community should have been started at all. They are with us. Not heaven even over the past hath power. The sensible question which ought to be put is: What do we expect from the implementation of the first Five Year Plan in the context of a backward economy? Firstly investment must form the basis of social overhead capital, the catalytic agent which melts economic inertia, the heritage of generations of neglect and age-old custom. Social overhead capital is the parent of diversified industries. It is social overhead capital—and multipurpose projects are in a sense social overhead capital—which forms the basis for the growth and diversification of economic development in different parts of our country. Here let me point out that, it would be next to impossible on the part of private enterprise to invest in social overhead capital because social overhead capital partakes of the nature of autonomous investment, and does not spring from considerations of anticipations of profit, foreseeable demand and buying power. Early during the last session I had occasion to be critical of the Finance Minister's policy of financing capital development out of revenue surpluses. Today, having pondered over the matter more thoroughly, I am in a position to affirm that revenue surpluses are one of the methods of public saving for investment in basic projects. The criticism that may be urged against such a policy is not whether revenue surpluses should be utilised for the purpose of financing capital development, but whether the amount that is collected in the shape of taxes produces other deterrent effects on the economy, in the shape of cost inflation and depression.

The second test which has to be kept in view and which I think is an important criterion, is that this initial investment must lead to a development in our economic progress. Thirdly the Plan must—and this is the most important criterion which I should like to bring to the notice of all our planners and particularly of the Finance Minister—secure an adequate regional balance as between different areas. Without an emphasis on regional balance in income and employment all talk about diversification of economic development, all talk about levelling economic inequalities is nothing but moonshine.

As it is, what is the situation that faces us? Today the economic development of our country is concentrated in a very narrow sector. The City of Bombay and about fifty miles around it, is the area around which industries are concentrated. The City of Calcutta and a hundred miles around it is the place around which most of the industries are aggregated. Bihar, with Sindri as the focal point and the iron and coal around are the places in which industrial development has taken place.

Implicitly and tacitly the Planning Commission has accepted the first two criteria, namely that it is the duty of the State to invest in social overhead capital and secondly that social overhead capital is to be the parent of future development. Let me examine the criteria which the Planning Commission have accepted and find out whether those criteria are likely to be achieved in practice. I venture to suggest that it is extermely improbable to assume that the investment made would lead to further development in the different sectors of our economy. There are many gaps and deficiencies in our industrial structure which have to be filled up and on which the Planning Commission is notoriously silent. Take, for instance, the iron and steel industry. Even with the new steel plant which is to come into operation, we would have only about 350,000 tons of pig iron and our production of steel is expected to increase from 1·2 million tons to 2·2 million tons at the end of five years. The power generated in these various multi-purpose projects would be much greater and would be capable of feeding at least a dozen more industries. In this connection I wish to stress an important factor which has been brought to our notice by the Planning Commission itself. The Planning Commission in the Chapter on Imports and Exports point out that we would have to import at least 2·8 million tons of steel each year even after five years. So in 1955-56 we would be much less self-sufficient than what we were in 1950. We need iron and steel plants, therefore, capable of producing another two million tons and it is necessary to have these put up as quickly as possible so that the power from these great projects might be consumed and so that many other industries dependent on steel might come into being. We have to think of iron and steel plants as part of the social overhead capital that we have to build up for promoting economic development at a rapid rate. They are basic for many industries for one thing. For another they can be produced at two-thirds of the imported price in our country. Therefore, I plead for a greater emphasis on basic industries, and more concentrated attention on complementary industries. In the revised draft presented to us only eight days ago, we came across a very cryptic sentence in the Introductory chapter, which deserves to be quoted:

> "In the Draft Outline, owing to the greater urgency of the programmes for agriculture and irrigation, the provision made for the development of industry in the public sector was insufficient. In the Plan as now presented in addition to providing for an integrated steel plant, Rs. 50 crores have been allocated for further expansion of basic industries, including manufacture of heavy electrical equipment and fertilisers, and for revising increased transport facilities required for industry and mineral development."

Here, I thought, was something refreshing, something new, an indication of awareness of the problems facing us. Surely it is not the allocation of Rs. 50 crores for the achievement of this object that is important. The question is: How is this going to be spent? Where is it going to be spent? What particular factories have the Commission in view? Where are they going to be located? These are questions which cry out for answers and as far as I can make out nowhere in the report of the Planning Commission has there been any indication given of how this amount is going to be spent and what steps are going to be taken. Is it the policy of Government to wait Micawber-like for events to turn up, or for somebody to come forward and instal a steel plant? Certainly this would not be in consonance with the spirit of planning as we have understood it.

I pass now to the third criterion,—neglected altogether by the Commission namely, that there ought to be a proper regional distribution of income and employment as between areas. Search the Planning Commission's report however carefully you might, you will find that there is no mention made of regional development at all. The whole thing has been left out of account as though it is of no consequence. It is a great tragedy that it should have been left out of account, particularly when we are talking big of the unity of our country, when we are emphasising day in and day out the inter-dependence of the various constituent units. Surely it is your duty to find out how far it is possible to regionally diversify our development so that there might be a better distribution of income as between the different regions. Today, let me express the most unpalatable and bitter thought: The bulk of our social overhead capital is concentrated in the North-East of India. So far as other parts of India are concerned, they have been allowed to languish. The Godavari-Krishna Pennar Project might come sometime if at all after the five year period into being. They might take more time to mature. But the Koynar project might come into being in 1954 or 1955. So far as Bombay city and the surrounding areas are concerned, there are many difficulties which are facing industries. I wish the Planning Commission and the Government would even now take account of the differing regional needs. It is absolutely essential that they should, because otherwise there would be very many handicaps which we would have to surmount if we are to have increased industrial production.

Take Bombay for instance. Habitually for the past five or six years or rather for the past decade industry has been handicapped due to lack of electrical power. In fact if I may enunciate a generalisation with the permission of this House, industry has become as much a gamble in monsoons as food and agriculture. It

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ought, therefore, to be your primary duty to attend to the regional diversification of industry, particularly of backward areas like Maharashtra, Karnatak, South, and those other areas which have long lagged behind in the pace of industrialisation and which looked forward eagerly, expectantly in the hope of obtaining a better deal but which have as yet not had fair treatment at your hands. Any Planning Commission, which takes its duty seriously ought to consider the problem of regional diversification of income and employment, because ultimately, when you wish to rectify economic inequalities, you cannot achieve it unless there is a fair amount of regional dispersion of income and employment in the different regions. I did not refer in particular to the South, but on this matter I should like to point out that we have a legitimate grievance against the Centre because we have also suffered from neglect and inattention to our demands. I want the Government of India and I want the Members of the Planning Commission to apply their minds afresh to this question of regional distribution of industries, income and employment, and if they do so they will be compelled to do much for these neglected regions.

Let me pass on to other points of importance. I said a few minutes ago that the chapter on Employment was one of those chapters which should not have been included in the Planning Commission's report. Taking a simple and elementary view one would find that out of the eight or nine millions increase in the working population that we would have, at the end of five years only about five millions or so would be absorbed in increased employment. (*An Hon. Member*: Are you sure about it?) I am sure at least to that extent to which I am now stating. But I am examining this five millions figure in another minute or two. Now let me assume that the figure is correct. Even so it cannot be suggested that this is a spectacular increase in employment. I can understand the planners suggesting that it will take time for increases in employment to occur because we have concentrated on agriculture, and by development of agriculture what we can safely expect is increased productivity and not employment, and therefore we will have to wait for a few more years before there is increased employment. But what surprised me in this report is the queer attempt made to work out figures of increased employment. Take for instance the basis for calculation adopted by the Planning Commission. I have not been able to understand what basis for calculation has been chosen. It is said that handicrafts and production of other goods will absorb increased amount of labour. We know what the state of handicrafts is in our country. We have about three million handlooms, and there are about three million handloom weavers, most of whom do not have work for more than eight or ten days. The utmost that can happen as a result of increased opportunities being given to handloom weavers is a more full utilisation of their handlooms. And even this would be considerably limited by the fact of there being a great disparity in the prices between mill-made and hand-made goods. Certainly it is curious to suggest that there would be such an increased amount of employment in the decaying industries which are much less productive than agriculture. The National Income Report which issued its recommendations three years ago, in 1949, pointed out that so far as handicrafts were concerned, their productivity was less than in agriculture.

How then are we to expect an increase in employment? It would have been more honest to suggest that during the first five years we cannot expect increased amount of employment, though we can undoubtedly expect increased productivity. This is what has happened in many countries which have concentrated on agricultural development and on agricultural productivity. I therefore think that so far as these figures are concerned, the utmost that can be postulated about increase in employment would be not more than one and a half to two and a half millions. All the other figures deserve to be ignored because so far as they are concerned I do not think there is any scientific basis, and wishful thinking is no substitute for clarity of thought.

It is unfortunate that this chapter should be in contrast to the other chapter that has been brought out on assessment of resources. Here the high water mark of scientific attempt has been reached, and it was an intellectual pleasure for me to go through it. Whether we agree with the assessment or not is a different matter, but we were able to understand what the writers were driving at, and therefore from this point of view I should like to congratulate those who have been responsible for this chapter.

Take for instance the assessment of food available at the end of five years. A few minutes ago I pointed out that we had to consider how we were going to assess increased agricultural productivity. Even in the matter of agricultural productivity there are one or two mistakes that have been committed by the Planning Commission. When we have great irrigation projects initiated, unless we take care to institute a system of production controls it will be impossible to postulate that there would be an increase in the area under foodgrains. Past experience has revealed the painful fact that irrigation projects have led in their wake to increased amount of land being allocated to commercial crops, and therefore unless we now think of these production controls—after all these projects will come into operation in another year and a half or two years—we may find ourselves in a tight corner. I therefore beg of the Members of the Planning Commission to advert to this particular aspect of the matter and to come out definitely with schemes of crop control, proposals for building up buffer stocks and the points at which they intend exerting pressure so that the community may have the grain it needs and farmers may be aware of what is expected from them. The Planning Commission seems to be unaware of all these important matters and yet considers it proper to make an assessment of the shape of things to come in the field of agriculture; the blind seek to illumine the blind.

Let me now pass on to the assessment of resources. 1951-52 and 1952-53 were the two years in which we had a shortfall as my friend Mr. Bansal pointed out of Rs. 212 crores. Now these were the two years in which our expenditure did not reach high levels. We expect, expenditure to reach high levels in the year 1954-55 or from 1953 and right up to 1955. When we had a shortfall of Rs. 212 crores in the years of buoyant activity is it reasonable to expect that our assessment of resources, internal resources, namely that of Rs. 1414 crores is likely to be realised? The Monetary Research Section of the Reserve Bank in its latest bulletin has pointed out that so far as the States are concerned, the part A States in particular, there would be a sharp decline in taxation receipts. So far as the B States are concerned, thanks to integration and thanks to the employment of a new sales tax devices, the experts prognosticate an increase in income. To add to our worries, many States have initiated the experiment of prohibition. We are not suffering from an abundance of riches to deny ourselves the privilege to resort to excise duties on liquor and imposition of salt tax which would give us a handsome amount of say about Rs. 60 crores per year and which would work out at about Rs. 180 crores, quite a valuable addition to our resources.

Let me analyse some of the other aspects of the Planning Commission's recommendations rather briefly. It is a mistake to assume that we are having only a public sector for which money has to be found. It is true that in the public sector we are expected to invest rupees 2069 crores; but there is also a private sector which has to find about Rs. 1348 crores. Now, the question which faces planners is how are these funds going to be made available to the private sector? It would be another matter if you suggest that you do not believe in a mixed economy, that you do not think that a private sector can fulfil any function. But having made up our mind to have a private sector what steps have you taken to provide it with resources. 60 per cent. of the savings of the community, according to the Planning Commission's Report, are to be channelised into the public sector. 40 per cent. would be left over for the private sector. This 40 per cent. would be utilised for the purposes of rehabilitation of industry and the construction of houses for workers, because, according to the latest enunciation of policy, it has been laid down that the private sector would have to look after the construction of houses for workers. In addition, if the public sector runs short of resources so far as the 1414 crores are concerned, the State would have to indent heavily on the 40 per cent. of the saving reserved for the private sector. I would like those on the other side who have given some thought to this problem to consider the very difficult situation in which the private sector is placed. In talking about the private sector, one need not think of the 'managing agents' or those who have been responsible for the starting of industries. That is a different aspect into which we can go at some other time. But the question is: What is the amount that has been put into industry? Very little has been put into industry since 1947. What is the policy that the Government is following in respect of railways? It intends spending only Rs. 20 crores on new lines which is new investment.

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The rest is to be spent on rehabilitation and replenishment of existing resources. If the same test is applied to industries in the private sector, a more liberal allowance should be given to the private sector for developing itself and for playing a valuable part in bringing about an increase in productivity. What is the upshot of all this? It is unpopular to suggest that we should think of deficit financing. Sometimes it is considered that if we indulge in deficit financing, we would bring the country to ruin. But it is as easy to overestimate the vices of deficit financing as it is to underestimate its salient features. I think that it ought to be clear that if we are to have deficit financing—and we are bound to have it—we ought to make up our minds as to how we are going to initiate deficit financing. Obviously the criteria that we have to apply is that as a result of expenditure we should have production of commodities quickly. That is why it has been suggested that we cannot have education financed by deficit financing: here results mature after a long while and quick returns cannot be predicted. There are however many low-income areas in which expenditure on a large scale can be safely attempted: Here utilisation of the unemployed labour and exploitation of existing techniques will result in production of goods quickly. Thus starved handloom weavers obtaining yarn at cheap rates from spinning mills located in the low-income areas, apart from being fully employed will also bring their wares to the market. There is also a nonmonetary sector in our economy—people forget that according to the National income unit's report, thirty per cent. of our economy is nonmonetary—where expenditure can be directed and such expenditure apart from bringing more goods to the market, will lead to an increase in resources—taxable resources.

I would like to point out that we can have 'deficit financing' concentrated in parts of the private sector. Wherever you can obtain advantages to the community from capital assets and there are capital assets capable of yielding a rapid economic return there are no risks attached to a policy of regulated deficit financing. Investment in parts, minor parts like Tuticorin, Managalore, Vizagapatam and Ratnagiri can be taken up immediately; we can go full steam ahead and develop them to advantage. Secondly, if we are to have deficit financing in the private sector, we should advance funds with a condition namely that industrialists ought to replace their machinery and modernise their machinery, so that we might get quick and better results, and lastly—this is a point which I should like to bring to the notice of hon. Members opposite—we can have 'deficit financing' in order to strengthen the structure of under-capitalised firms. There are numerous under-capitalised firms in many parts of our country, particularly in backward areas. Here firms have borrowed short and invested long. If they collapse, then the whole economy of the regions will crash. Is it not therefore our duty to strengthen them by creating Development Corporations for the purpose of purchasing shares and embarking on equity financing on a large scale? It may be pointed out that there are dangers inherent in deficit financing. We have to meet our expenditure on Defence, we have to meet vast social consumption expenditure, inevitable and necessary in the context of our present day policy and therefore if any developmental expenditure is to be incurred we cannot but rely on deficit financing. We would, however, have to take care that 'deficit financing' does not lead to a collapse of confidence and for this purpose a properly devised system of controls will have to be operated by the State. Also in order to mitigate the dangers inherent in deficit financing we ought to have a policy of compulsorily siphoning savings. Today we have a five per cent. surcharge on Income-tax. Suppose, for instance, we had a ten per cent. surcharge on Income-tax and that with a condition that those who pay that ten per cent. surcharge on Income-tax should have the opportunity of investing it in specified enterprises, undoubtedly, this would be a profitable method of canalising the savings of our Community. Certainly, those who get increments in income would not feel it a grievance if they are told that a portion of it is to be lopped off as surplus. A scheme of deferred payments for workers and salaried groups can be worked out even for non-Income-tax payers and thus the horrors of deficit financing can be considerably minimised.

I have spoken at some length on the financial aspects of the Plan; I shall end my remarks on a note of hope. Some people are inclined to assume that a mixed economy is an abomination. I hold an entirely different view. I maintain that in a mixed economy it is quite possible to reconcile the virtues of freedom with those of control. In this connection, one of the very brilliant characterisations made by Dostoievski in Brothers Karamzov comes to my mind. In the chapter on "The Grand Inquisitor" it is said that this highly precise and stern individual the Grand Inquisitor placed before his hearer visions of economic plenty and promised him bread if the latter was prepared to foreswear his freedom. But in a mixed economy, thanks to competition and thanks to the possibility of your being able to control and at the same time giving the individual freedom, we may be in a position to have a sound compromise between political freedom and economic freedom. I hope we would be true to our ideals and yet practical in our grasp of economic realities.

Shri S. K. Patil (Bombay City-South): I was of two minds whether I should take the time of the House, when the time is so much limited. But, looking to the trend of some of the speeches from the Opposition, I feel I must express a few thoughts, which are not new, but, which to my mind are of paramount importance.

Before I begin commenting on the First Five Year Plan, I must, for a special reason, although it might appear hardly necessary, congratulate with all sincerity and earnestness the framers of this Plan for the most magnificent piece of work that they have done. It is very easy to pick holes and criticise. I may be able to pick quite a lot of holes. It is another thing, situated as we are, to produce a plan of the gigantic dimensions of 2069 crores spread over a short period of five years, almost two years having gone.

There is a tendency to compare plans. Our Prime Minister naturally referred to one very successful plan, that is the First Five Year Plan of the Soviet Republic. There was a mention made of the National Recovery Act of the U.S.A. and the Beveridge social security Plan in the U.K. I am merely referring to them in order to bring home to you the unique feature of this Plan that this is something which has not been tried on this scale anywhere else in the World. There is no comparison between any of these Plans with our Plan. The conditions in the U.S.S.R. were quite different: absolutely different. There is nothing in common except that there was enthusiasm among the people there and here. Otherwise, the Plan took ten years or eleven years after the Republic was established. Why? Not because they did not have all the plans, but because they had to eliminate certain factors which might have proved the greatest hindrance for the successful implementation of that Plan. One thing is that when that Plan came for execution, there was no Opposition. The administration had seen to it that they had not merely a plan for the objectives they had in view, but all political parties were successfully eliminated. There was nobody to voice any democratic feeling on that Plan. There was nothing wrong about that Plan; I am merely suggesting that the difficulties that are inherent in the situation today in India were not the difficulties of the Soviet Republic. There was compulsory regimentation for the successful implementation of that Plan, of all material resources which were actual and also potential. There was such a complete regimentation for five years and even after that that they did not worry about what the other parties or other groups or anybody else would feel about it.

When you come to America, it was not a Plan in my view, of the magnitude of the present Plan that we are envisaging. It was a trend in economics that President Roosevelt introduced, and to a large extent, very successfully introduced, and made America materially perhaps richer than she was before. But, it was not as comprehensive a Plan as we are having. We are planning almost from A to Z: all the resources at our command, the order of priority, the things that we want in order that our material and other resources might step up, etc. Therefore, there is no comparison in that too. Besides, the National Recovery Act was introduced and executed in absolutely what is known as the private sector. There was no necessity of deficit financing or any other trouble of that description. The question was how to give a twist to the economic trend in order that they may get better results and wider employment.

The Beveridge Plan of social security was only a social security measure. It was not a Plan as we have got, as I said, a most comprehensive Plan. Therefore, in my view, after the attainment of freedom, the production of this Plan is the greatest achievement so far as free India is concerned. It can be so judged

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by posterity, and very rightly too. How much of prosperity will be achieved by the implementation of the Plan is a different matter to which I shall presently come. But, so far as the production of the Plan in which no less than two and a half years have been spent, is concerned, all this labour has not been wasted at all. At the end of that, we have come to a Plan which is most magnificent and if worked in the right spirit, and if we give, without unnecessary criticism—sometimes criticism is necessary— our best, for the successful implementation of the Plan, the Plan is bound to succeed and make India prosperous.

Having said that, I do not want to get lost in the figures. Because, that may take time in the first place and secondly, I want to concentrate attention on those aspects of the Plan on which very little has been said. That is the leadership that is going to implement this Plan and the public co-operation and the vital enthusiasm expected from the people. These two points, according to me, are of paramount importance. Even with double the amount, that is, instead of 2000 crores, even if you have 4000 crores, if you have only half the public enthusiasm, your Plan is no good. If we create public enthusiasm as we shall create, surely, the Plan is bound to be a success. Members from the Opposition,—I am sorry, I am not saying it merely for the sake of criticism—have treated this Plan as if it was an ordinary piece of legislation. They have to criticise; they may criticise. I am not objecting to their criticism. But, they have gone to the extent of saying—here is my friend Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, acting leader of the Communist group—that it is bamboozling the people, and a betrayal of the patriotic urges of the people. These are quite good words. There is nothing wrong about them at all. From a political platform I might also use them with equal effect, if not better. I very respectfully submit that it is not in order to score a point that I am referring to the subject. Here is something unique;—not the Rs. 2,069 crores; that is very essential indeed, but the public response that we are going to generate. That is the electricity with which we are going to work this Plan. And we should not approach the people as these doubting Thomases intend doing; some one saying that the Government is bamboozling the people, betrayal of the patriotic aspirations of the people and all this type of thing; somebody else saying that the question of unemployment has not been completely solved by the Plan. Whoever said that by the first Five Year Plan the unemployment question, which is so vast today that even its dimensions cannot be measured, is going to be solved? I am glad that we have called it the first Five Year Plan. That indicates that this is the first of a series of plans that we are going to have by which these questions will be solved by and by. But if you look at this Plan with that doubting attitude, thinking that the question of unemployment is not going to be solved completely, and if you go to the people, the workers and the peasants and tell them: "Where is the solution of the unemployment problem?", that means, instead of creating enthusiasm for the Plan, you frustrate the hope of the people. The very methods that you use in order to create enthusiasm, frustrate all the hopes that you may have entertained. Apart from the defects which are or which may be in the Plan and which may be freely criticised, please do not use it as a political weapon. And if it were a political weapon, the country had ample opportunity to express an opinion, not on every detail of it, but on the general outline of the Plan, which the country has very emphatically and unequivocally done in the last elections. Therefore, my appeal to all the parties in this country would be "Please for God's sake, and even for your sake, do not go on criticising this Plan so that you create an attitude of doubt among the people." The greatest danger to this Plan is that attitude of doubt. You must have faith in you, and if there is no faith in you, you cannot create any faith in anybody else. It is like having a big programme of prohibition and putting in charge of it a man who wants a glass of whisky in order to make his mental faculties work. I am merely saying about faith and want of faith. Unless you have got faith—you and I, Members of this august House, leaders of public opinion, leaders of groups and everybody—the Plan cannot succeed. It does not matter if there are any drawbacks in this Plan. Let us try to improve it while the Plan is being executed, but let there be that indomitable faith that moves mountains. If we critically examine every detail, possibly no movement of social good could have been carried on, and no freedom could have been achieved, but it was that indomitable and unquenchable faith which really swayed millions of hearts of our countrymen which ultimately blossomed forth into the freedom which you and I are enjoying today. Faith is the greatest necessity in the world. and that is, according to me, a very fundamental necessity for the successful implementation of this Plan.

I find some chapters in this Five Year Plan as to how public co-operation is to be acquired. You have created a machinery, but mere creation of a machinery, on paper is one thing and to get that dynamic leadership to which the Prime Minister referred is another. I do not know where that dynamic leadership that is required and to which reference has been made in the Plan, is to come from, and how it is to come. We must produce that dynamic leadership. That leadership must be from top to bottom, on all-India level, on the State-level, on the District-level and even on the Taluka-level. It is a great thing, that leadership that is imbued with faith—unchallengeable faith—with discipline, with the constructive attitude of mind and many other qualities that really make human beings and nations great. That has got to be created, and therefore, the requisite atmosphere for that has got to be created. Leadership is the primary necessity for the success of the Plan, more than the Rs. 2,069 crores.

An Hon. Member: Where is the leadership?

Shri S. K. Patil: Here is the leadership. If we lack something, we can borrow it from you. My point is this. I need it. We intend borrowing it from you, because, if you can show this much missionary spirit in other things of life, in political ideologies, do you mean to say that for the success of a national Plan you would not give that leadership to us if it is necessary?

In every part, from the village to the topmost level, there ought to be leadership in which there must be dynamic faith. People must trust. They trusted the Congress no doubt, and returned it to power with a large majority. There is leadership not only in the Congress, but also in the country. There is leadership in the Members of the Opposition, but they must not look at this Plan merely with the idea of criticising, but when we pass this motion of the Prime Minister, we must leave Parliament with a determined will that we shall see to it that we shall implement it in the five-year period. That ought to be the spirit that must dominate and motivate every effort that we make.

You have created a public co-operation machinery in the Plan itself. You have got the National Advisory Committee with some duties, and they are, I think, merely illustrative and not exhaustive. You have created the Bharat Sevak Samaj, a non-political and non-official organisation in order to create public co-operation for the Plan.

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): Question.

Shri S. K. Patil: These two are quite right, but sometimes, I am afraid, there might be overlapping. I am merely putting this question, not that anything has happened, but something may happen. In all these multi-purpose projects etc., when the large comprehensive plan begins, there would be so much overstraining on both these machineries. There ought not to be competition or overlapping. There must be a harmonious fusion of both these machineries or any machinery that might be created, so that the functioning of the plan will be very smooth and very efficient. Therefore, the leadership has got to be created, with one man or a committee of more than one; I have not got a ready-made plan with me, so that that machinery will create enthusiasm, vitality and that dynamism in the country just as was created in 1928 and thereafter in the Soviet Republic, so that everybody may feel: "It is not the rupee that I give that will make this Plan successful, but the labour that I give for the success of it, the faith I attach to that Plan, the constructive attitude of mind towards that Plan, that is ultimately going to make a success of it." All that cannot happen without the leadership, and therefore, the Prime Minister and framers of this Plan will be well-advised to see even from now,—long before the Plan comes into operation, *i.e.*, every part of it —the proper type of leadership is created.

So far as these two organisations to which I have referred are concerned, their terms of reference are very wide. They are very good, but sometimes there may be overlapping in these. Both these things must grow together and harmoniously. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has not yet grown. It is being created, created very fast, but we have not got the dynamic energy in it. We have got to infuse it. People may be waiting that Parliament will approve of this

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Plan, and when it comes, we shall start doing the work. Therefore, it seems to me that our effort now should be to see that all these things are done quite in good time, so that the proper enthusiasm for public co-operation is created. We have got media of propaganda in this country. We have got the press, the radio controlled by Government. We have got motion pictures. All these and other media of public information and knowledge must be pressed into the service of this Plan so that even the common man in the remotest village knows that there is a Plan for him and that it is his duty to implement it. Do not go to the common man and undermine his faith. There is a good advice in our 'Bhagavat Geeta'.

“न बुद्धिमेदम् जनयेत,।”

Do not undermine the faith of the ignorant man. He understands very little. He goes on slogans. He has no time to study these big Plans of yours, and not even a summary of them. He just believes what his leaders tell him. If he thinks that this Plan is for the good of his society and the country, that it will do good to the country, then he will give his best to this Plan for making it a success. In a country where the national income is Rs. 9000 crores, Rs. 2069 crores is only less than 25 per cent. and spread over a period of five years, it comes only to five per cent. of the national income per year. Considering this, your Plan is not really a big Plan; it appears to be a big Plan today, because you do not assess the public co-operation that you will be getting; you assess it by the standards of the administration during the last five years, which I may humbly submit, are not very great in order to justify a larger measure of co-operation from the public. If the fact that the Plan is there to do good to society, goes home to these poor people, there would be such an automatic and spontaneous response that it would not be difficult for you to get that Rs. 2069 crores that you want for working out this Plan. As I was saying earlier, all the media that we have got have got to be pressed into use for this purpose. The media that we have are not very competent. Just now I have nothing to say about the Press, because it is a private machinery, but so far as our machinery, namely the radio is concerned, even the radio, at whatever stage it is, can be pressed into service for this purpose. There must be more radio sets everywhere for that purpose, not merely for this Plan, but for other purposes as well. For the Plan, it is a unique necessity, for everybody even in the remotest corner of a village must know the implication of this Plan, what his duties towards that Plan are, what he should do to make it a success. Then we have the motion pictures. While in other countries, it has been a most powerful weapon, in our country unfortunately it is not so yet. In the short time at my disposal, I am not going into the question as to who is responsible for that, although it is somewhat a special subject, so far as I am concerned. Even then, the motion pictures can do an immense good. In the United States of America, a large part of the NRA or the New Deal was successful on account of the terrific propaganda that was carried on, in which the motion pictures also played a very important part. The same is the case in other countries as well. So, all these things can be done in our country also.

Now I would like to say a few words on the co-operation of the States. I do expect that spontaneous co-operation must be forthcoming from the States, for, after all, this Plan is not a Plan for Delhi only or for this Parliament, but it is for everybody and it is for the State Governments no doubt. They will therefore co-operate in this Plan, and in your expectation you have set apart a sum of Rs. 532 crores from the States, who I hope, must have very gladly agreed to that. They may even give more, but I want to sound a note of warning that in their haste or hurry to collect that much money as quickly as possible, let them not go against the popular will. If you do that, and try to get money for the Plan, by completely putting the people against you, then you cannot expect the same people to co-operate with you in the implementation of the Plan. Therefore both the Parliament and the States must see that they get more money for this Plan in a manner that the quantum of popular will that is already with them is not completely lost. If you realise the money needed by merely saying 'Oh, we want more money for the Plan, give it, and give it in the manner that we ask you to give', surely that is not the way of getting popular sympathy. If you do not get popular sympathy, money you may or may not get, but surely you may not get the successful implementation of the Plan. Therefore our effort should be to get the people with us, no matter at what cost it might be.

I was very greatly surprised at the last Indore session, when it was announced that for a particular project, namely the Chambal project in Madhya Bharat, the people themselves were collecting about rupees ten crores. No doubt, it was a loan, but I could well imagine that if people could collect rupees ten crores for a multi-purpose river valley project, surely I should say that there is the last word in popular enthusiasm and the people will come forth saying 'We shall do sacrifice, we shall do service, and we shall give our labour.' In Germany some two years back, when its economy after the War was failing, and they wanted that free labour was necessary from the people to resuscitate the tottering German economy, an appeal was made to the people saying that they wanted some two million man-hours free in order to resuscitate their economy in a period of six months. History tells us that in less than that period, two million man-hours work was given free and rightly too, in order to resuscitate the tottering German economy. I do not know how much it would have cost in terms of money, but that co-operation was given by the people as national service. But in our case, it is not the tottering economy only, we are trying to build a permanent economy for the State, so that not only the *per capita* income will be doubled—which is of course, the immediate objective, to be achieved within 27 years—but we shall become one of the top-ranking nations along with other great and prosperous nations of the world. All these things have got to be done. So far as the States are concerned, we must see to it that while they secure money, they do not put the people against them by methods of taxation which may not be very popular. Somehow or other, you must get the people with you. If the people tomorrow give you all these Rs. 2069 crores, but deny all their co-operation for the implementation of the Plan, what can you do with your Rs. 2069 crores? But what is of paramount importance is co-operation first, and money afterwards. Russia never made a money plan of this description: they had not to depend on any International Monetary Fund or any International Bank; they had their own determination, and their own manpower, there was a will to succeed in that Plan, and millions of people gave their ungrudging and unremitting labour, so that the Five Year Plan was completed within four years. I am not prepared to admit that all that was done by mere suppression of the liberties of the people etc., or by compulsion. They could not suppress the liberty of a whole people and still get the co-operation which they had in those days. What I am submitting is that we can imitate the good part of what Russia has done. We can imitate others also. We can imitate even what Roosevelt did in America. There is nothing wrong in doing so. If things are good, humanity must imitate. It is by healthy imitation that the society has to progress, as will be evident from the entire history of mankind. There may be some little difficulties here and there, and there are bound to be difficulties. But let us look at the Plan from this point of view, namely that it is the first national attempt of this gigantic dimension that we have. Let us therefore pilot it with the determination of the people, with the determination of everybody in our country,—no matter to what creed or party he belongs—that he shall give his willing labour and co-operation for the successful implementation of the Plan. If that is done, I have not the slightest hesitation, in spite of the forebodings that have been expressed in this House, that this Plan shall be a success.

4 P.M.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (जिला सीतापुर व जिला खेरी—पश्चिम) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आज प्लानिंग कमीशन वालों को मुबारकबाद देती हूं कि उन्होंने इस क़दर उम्दा पांच साल की योजना हमारे सामने रखी है । मैं यह भी इस हाउस को बताना चाहती हूं कि यह योजना जो हमारे सामने रखी है इस में हम को पूरा विश्वास है । मैं जब से यहां बैठी हूं वही सुन रही हूं कि यह योजना जो पेश की है बेकार है । जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हम को यह बताया गया, अभी थोड़ी देर हुई कि हम को जिन्होंने यह योजना तैयार की है, बताया गया है कि हम ड्रीमर्ज है आजादी का स्वप्न देखते हैं । मुझे अपने इन भाइयों को यह बताना है कि आजादी के स्वप्न हम ने देखे और उन स्वप्नों का नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज देश को आजादी मिल गई । यह भी उन को

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

में बताऊं कि हमें, आजादी के स्वप्न देखने वालों को, पूरा विश्वास है कि यह योजना देश को आगे ले जाने वाली चीज है। जो हमारा उजड़ा हुआ देश है इस को यह फिर से बसाने वाली चीज है। देश वही तारीफ़ के क़ाबिल होता है जिस देश के लोग कि खुशहाल होते हैं। अगर हम इस योजना को इस निगाह से देखें और दिल से इस को मंजूर करें और मेहनत और जोश से इस से बरतें तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि हम को इस योजना में पूरी सफलता न हो। हम ने महात्मा गांधी के साये में रचनात्मक-कार्य किया है। हम जानते है कि देश के निर्माण में हमें सेवा भाव से काम करना है, खास तौर से स्त्रियों को। हम ने स्त्रियों ने, हर चीज का त्याग करके आजादी की लड़ाई में मरदों के साथ साथ काम किया है। हमें उसी भाव से अब इस देश का निर्माण भी करना है। इस काम में पूरे तौर से दिलचस्पी लेनी है और बिना उन के साथ के यह योजना सफल भी नहीं होगी। जैसा अभी श्री पाटिल ने कहा था कि जब तक हम पूरे जोश से इस काम को नहीं करेंगे, जब तक देश में लीडरशिप (leader ship) नहीं होगी तब तक योजना को आगे चलाना भी जरा मुश्किल होगा। स्त्रियों को चर्चा में इसलिये करती हूं क्योंकि हम ने इस पिछले चुनाव में यह देखा कि स्त्रियों के वोट पुरुषों से अधिक थे और हम यह जानती हैं कि स्त्रियां यदि इस रचनात्मक कार्य को अपने हाथ में ले लेंगी और भारत सेवक समाज, जिसका जिक्र है, उस को समझेंगी और समझ कर आगे चलेंगी तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि योजना की देश में सफलता न हो। हम स्त्रियों को अपने आदर्शों के संग संग चलना है, चाहे कितनी ही हजारों दिक्कतें हमारे सामने हों। हमें अब अपनी इस वेलफ़ेयर स्टेट (welfare state) को बनाना ही है। कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स (Community Projects) में हमें बराबर हिस्सा लेना है। देहात की आर्थिक और सामाजिक दशाओं में परिवर्तन करना हमारा ही काम है योजना के प्रोग्राम को सारे गांवों में फैलाना, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की तरक्की, इन सब को अपने त्याग व मेहनत के भावों से हम को कामयाब करना है। देहातों में जिन्दगी पैदा करना, उन को सैल्फ़-सफ़िशियेंट (Self-sufficient) बनाना, यह हमारे लिये बहुत जरूरी है। खाने, कपड़े वग़ैरह के लिये हमें दिक्कत न हो, इसका इन्तजाम करना है। इस खाने और कपड़े के इलावा हमें अपने देहातों में आराम की चीजें भी तैयार करनी होंगी, जैसे कि पीतल का काम होता है, क़ालीन बनाना, कढ़ाई करना यह जो इस तरह के धन्धे हैं, इन की भी हमें तरक्की करनी होगी। देहातों की आर्थिक स्थिति तब ही बदलेगी जब हम देहातों में खाना और कपड़ा बराबर देंगे। कच्चे माल का भी हमें बन्दोबस्त करना होगा। फिर कच्चे माल के संग संग जब तक हम देहातों में मारकेट का बन्दोबस्त नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस में दिक़्क़तें होंगी। आजकल जब हम देहात में जाते हैं तो वहां बुरी दशा हमें दिखाई देती है। वहां देहातों में हालत यह है कि न उन के पास माल है और न उन के पास खाना है, न उन के पास कपड़ा है। जो माल वहां मिलता भी है, जो थोड़ा बहुत माल वहां बनता भी है, तो उस के लिये उन के पास कोई मारकेट नहीं है। जो व्यापारी लोग होते हैं वे वहां जा कर उन को कच्चा माल दे कर कपड़ा बनवाते हैं और दूसरी चीजें बनवाते हैं और वे ही उस माल को खरीदते हैं और इस

वजह से देहात वालों की जो हालत है वह एक मजदूर की हालत से भी ज्यादा बदतर हालत है।

तो इन सब चीजों को हमें सामने रख कर सारी त्रुटियों को हमें इस योजना की मदद से दूर करना है। देहात की कारीगरी तभी फले फूलेगी जब कि हमारा एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन (Agricultural production) बढ़ेगा, क्योंकि इस एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन पर ही काटेज इंडस्ट्री का सारा दारोमदार होता है। विलेज कम्युनिटी में धन पहुंचाने का इन्तजाम भी हमें इस योजना से पूरा करना है ताकि कारीगरों को धन की कमी से हानि न पहुंचे। यों तो हर स्टेट अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी करेगी, लेकिन सेंटर (Centre) को भी ऐसा इन्तजाम करना है कि हर स्टेट को वह बराबर जांच करती रहे। योजना का मक़सद यह होना चाहिये कि हर काटेज इंडस्ट्री सैल्फ़-सफ़िशियेंट हो। जब तक यह सैल्फ़-सफ़िशियेंट नहीं होगी तब तक यह काम कामयाबी से नहीं हो सकेगा। हमें अपनी पंचायतों को फिर से देखना होगा। पंचायतों में हम सच्चे ईमानदार आदमियों को रखना होगा, जिस से कहीं पर भी हमारे नजदीक करप्शन (corruption) का जिक्र या नाम भी न आने पाये।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह (हजारीबाग़ पश्चिम) : और गवर्नमेंट में कैसे आदमी होने चाहियें ?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : आप जैसे।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : हमारा यह भी फ़र्ज होगा कि हम देश की पैदावार को बढ़ावें और इस पैदावार को बाक़ायदा तक़सीम भी हमें करना होगा। पहले हमें अपने देश की फ़िक्र करनी है, बाहर के मारकेट के तरफ़ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाना चाहिये। योजना तभी कामयाब होगी जब हम देहाती कारीगरों की पूरी मदद करेंगे। देहात में कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज स्थापित करनी होंगी, ताकि इन सोसायटियों की वजह से धन की मदद उन को मिले। हमें बाक़ायदा टेक्निकल एजूकेशन (Technical Education) भी देनी होगी, बेसिक स्कूलों में भी और जहां एडल्ट एजूकेशन (Adult Eduction) हो वहां भी। हमको रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूशन्स (Reesarch Institutions) भी क़ायम करने पड़ेंगे जहां कि काटेज इंडस्ट्री की उन्नति हो। यह सारा काम हमें देहात में पंचायतों से करना पड़ेगा। कच्चे माल को खरीदना, खास तौर पर वह माल जो देहात में न हो, यह भी उस का एक बड़ा भारी काम होगा। देहात की पंचायतों को कोआपरेटिव मारकेटिंग सोसायटीज की पूरी मदद करनी होगी ताकि जो माल ज्यादा हो वह ठीक दाम पर बिक सके। हमें इस बात का भी ख्याल रखना है कि बड़े कारखानों से इस काटेज इंडस्ट्री को किसी तरह का नुक़सान न पहुंचे और अगर पहुंचता है तो इन बड़े कारखानों पर टैक्स भी हमें लगाना पड़ेगा।

इस पंच साल की योजना ने काटेज इंडस्ट्री का विचार किया है, [illegible] कमी होगी, और [illegible] किसी प्रकार से [illegible] कोई त्रुटि होगी तो [illegible] उस में अदल बदल हो सकेगी क्योंकि यह [illegible] कोई ऐसी पत्थर की लकीर तो है नहीं जो मिट न सके। यह योजना [illegible]

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

सफल होगी जब हम एक दूसरे के लिये फ़ैलो फ़ीलिंग (fellow feeling) रखें, एक दूसरे का ख्याल रखें, समाज सेवा का भाव हम में हो। हम उसी हालत में इस योजना को सफल बना सकते हैं। आजादी मिलने के बाद हम इस पांच साल की योजना का स्वागत करते हैं और हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे स्त्री व पुरुष दोनों मिलकर इस योजना को कामयाब करेंगे।

मेरे एक भाई ने एक प्रश्न अभी मुझ से किया था कि मैं उन्हें बताऊं कि पिछले करप्शन का मेरे पास क्या जवाब है। तो आप जानते हैं कि मेरे पास तो कोई जवाब नहीं है, सिवाय इस के कि अगर कोई गुनाहगार हैं, उन्होंने पिछले कर्म ऐसे किये हैं, गुनाह किये हैं, तो उन को तो प्रायश्चित करना है, चाहे वह नौकर पेशे हों, चाहे पोलीटिकल बोडीज (political bodies) में हों, चाहे कहीं भी हों। पिछले कर्मों का पाप कोई करे उन को अपनी तरफ़ भी जरा निगाह डालनी होती है पेशतर इस के वह दूसरों में नुक़्स देखें। मैं कुछ ज्यादा न कह कर सिर्फ़ काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में ही कहना चाहती हूं। उसी का जिक्र मैं ने आप के सामने किया है। मुझे पूरा यक़ीन है कि, जैसा श्री पाटिल ने कहा कि जब तक इस के लिये हम में फ़ैलो फ़ीलिंग नहीं होगी, त्याग का भाव और एक दूसरे का विचार नहीं होगा जिस के अन्दर कि कोई (पार्टी पालिटिक्स (party politics) न हो, जब तक हम में रचनात्मक काम करने की स्पिरिट (spirit) नहीं होगी तब तक इस योजना का कामयाब होना जरा मुश्किल होगा।

मैं ने भी फ़िगर्स बहुत पढ़ीं और मेरे भाई जो बैठे हैं उन्होंने भी दीं, और मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता था कि दुनिया में दो तरह के लोग होते हैं, एक प्रेक्टिकल (practical) होते हैं और एक जो होते हैं, उन में किताबी विद्या भरी होती है और कई स्पीचें और व्याख्यान मैं ने यहां बैठ कर सुने — ऐसा मालूम देता था किसी ने इनसाईक्लोपीडिया (Encyclopedia) को खोल दिया हो। लेकिन असल में इस योजना को चलाने के वास्ते तो हमें उन्हीं मजदूरों की जरूरत है जिन मजदूरों ने देश को आजादी की मंजिल पर पहुंचाया। आज उन को यह कहना कि वह क्या जाने या उन को सुनाना जिन्होंने देश को आजाद कराया और यह योजना आपके सामने रखी है, कोई मानी नहीं रखता और हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये हमारे जितने भाई इस हाउस में बैठे हैं, ख्वाह वह प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के हों, चाहे कम्युनिस्ट हों अथवा कोई भी हों, उन का यह पहला धर्म और कर्त्तव्य है कि वह अपने देश को हराभरा बनावें और अपनी उजड़ी हुई बस्ती को फिर से बसावें। उन का यह फ़र्ज नहीं है कि वह बाहर के देशों का स्वप्न देखें, बल्कि उन को तो अपने घर को संवारना है। अगर हमारे वह भाई समझते हों कि हमारे काम करने का तरीक़ा ग़लत है तो उन को पूरी आज़ादी है कि वह हमारा रास्ता रोकें और रास्ता रोक कर हम को बतलायें कि यह सीधा रास्ता है, लेकिन यह न कर के केवल एक जबानी दाखिला अगर उन का होता है, तो वह देश को नुक़सान पहुंचाता है। तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास व यक़ीन है कि इस योजना को जब हम काम में लायेंगे और बर्तेंगे तो निस्सन्देह हमारे सामने बड़ी बड़ी कठिनाइयां

आने वाली हैं और हमारे सामने मुश्किलें होंगीं, लेकिन मुझे पुरा विश्वास है कि इन तमाम कठिनाइयां और मुश्किलों को हम पार कर ले जायेंगे आंर हमारी यह योजना अवश्य सफल सिद्ध होगी ।

Kumari Annie Mascarene: There cannot be two opinions with regard to the idea of planning. It is sanctioned by historical precedents and necessitated by the nation. I am only surprised that the idea of planning has been belated. It ought to have come into existence the day the majority party took up administration. I am a believer in planning and agree with the majority party in giving top priority to agriculture and food production. With these principles, which are *a priori* facts required by the nation, I beg to submit my criticism of the Plan.

Democracy is no democracy unless it can go through the cauldron of criticism and come out pure and unalloyed as a heaven light to millions waiting for it. Therefore, if bitter criticism happens to come from anybody it should not be looked upon with disfavour because it is made with the best of intentions to guide democracy, by whichever party it may be run. India has contributed a fresh chapter of moral values to the world history in her political struggle for freedom. She is now contributing a second chapter more excruciating than the first, by holding up to the nation their economic salvation. The majority party had just entered the forum of the nation with the two voluminous books, two mighty volumes, enclosing within its weighty pages the economic salvation of 36 million people—(*Interruption*—360 million)—I am sorry for the figure, it is just what is meant—with inexplicable details, intricate schemes, heavy commitments, diplomatic foreign aid leading to taxation, deficit finance, privation, hardship and what not for the coming five years. The simple man has been referred to on this forum, many an instance by my compeers. I also wish to refer to him because he is the very crux, the foundation of the scheme. This man is a simple fellow, who hitherto had seen nothing but the halo of a heavenly luminary round the national heroes is now experiencing the misery of an administration fraught with the evils of bureaucratic officialdom leading the Ministers by the nose. The poor, starving, miserable, god-forsaken wretch of this poor simple man, of this common man, languishing for strength, is presented with two volumes and asked to comfort himself with the contents in these two volumes which frighten his tired sleep like phantoms of darkness dancing round his bed, crushing his sepulchral bones with responsibilities and weight of projects and plans for the next five years. The Plan is too voluminous for me to go through in details because it is so full of facts, so full of details and so full of problems. Truth and honesty are simple like the laws of Nature and maxims of Nature. Volumes and details come where there is suspicion and difficulty. Democracy prevails in the world not for the first time. It started with the polity of Greece and Rome and planning is incidental to all democracies; as we have seen, in America, in England, in Greece, in Rome, in China and in Russia. China could solve her food problem in two years; Russia solved it in five years. We are, even though five years have gone, still in the beginning of the world. When the mighty scheme confronted me my first thought was about finance. We are familiar with the contents of the National Exchequer. We are still more familiar with the expenditure we had gone through during the last five years to make the nation at least stand on its feet. And, we can, more or less, calculate the plus and the minus, the surplus and the deficit that ought to make up the finance of planning for the next five years. This is nothing more than a budget of the coming five years. The assessment of the resources as envisaged by the planners is very vague like a maze in the misty morn. We are confronted with a huge capital of Rs. 2069 crores and we are waiting to have a glimpse of that millenium when the mighty projects of the north will flow with milk and honey and the dollar earning areas of the south will still stand gaping their mouths. When all is said and done, when the taxation of public savings, the budgetary resources, deficit financing, external aid and public co-operation are counted to the last pie, there still remains a gap of Rs. 365 crores.

Now, let us have a glimpse of the finances at our disposal. The Finance Minister has clearly told us that the current Budget contains a small surplus of three crores of rupees or so, and a deficit of something like Rs. 75 crores with regard to capital expenditure. I hope the Finance Minister will correct me if I am wrong. We have now passed the Estate Duty Bill and perhaps we are looking for some finance from that direction. I suppose, it cannot go beyond rupees six crores. There also, I expect to be corrected by the Finance Minister, if

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I am wrong. The Central Government had been trying to get at the sales-tax, but the States refused and the Central Government has failed miserably. The Companies Act which we passed during the last session is not going in any way to increase our finances at the Centre. If you distribute the outlay of Rs. 2069 crores during the coming five years, we will have to shell out nearly Rs. 500 crores every year. As far as I am able to see, therefore, this Plan has more a propaganda value than otherwise. It is going to be a miserable failure. I only hope that it will not be so.

Now, having seen the rigidity of the internal resources, let us see to the elasticity of the external aid. It is on this that I want to concentrate my attention. We are told that we are getting aid from America. I am extremely glad to hear that. But let me read to you from a pamphlet entitled "What are the facts about American aid to India?" published by the United States Information Service. I shall read only a few lines. It seems that they are giving two kinds of aid; one military aid to countries of Europe and the other is assistance to underdeveloped nations—designed solely to help these nations conquer disease, poverty, illiteracy, to improve their agriculture, and to grow in economic and social progress. This is given by what they call the Technical Co-operation Administration. The idea of helping India, they say, is to help India increase her agricultural production. For this purpose, they say, it was agreed by the Indian Government and the U.S. that American aid would go, in all, to eleven different types of activity, all of them directly furthering the objectives of the Five-Year Plan. Then they recite the community projects etc. and then explain why America is helping India. They say under the heading "why does the U.S. offer India help?" as follows: "In the midst of all the bitterness of our present world, the people of America, like the people of India, feel deeply that they must work for peace. This peace cannot be assured by military defence alone." Peace is the end of their help and they are looking for a peaceful world and they think that India will join hands in this peace move. This pamphlet issued by the U.S.I.S. says that the idea of helping India is only to give her economic help. We are very much obliged to the Americans for the help they are giving us, but I wish to ask one question: Are they giving us this help unconditionally? If they do, then we are prepared to accept it. But no. My hon. friends on the other side said that the help is being given unconditionally and that there is no political commitment in it. But I wish to draw your attention to the agreement—that important document—wherein the signatures of our Prime Minister and the Ambassador of America are contained. There the conditions are laid down with regard to the help we are getting from America, and one of the conditions is contained in Article 1, clause 4, which says:

> "The Government of India agrees that the Administration, being an agency of the United States of America, wholly directed and controlled by the Government of the United States of America, will share fully in all the privileges and immunities, including immunity from suit in the courts of India, which are enjoyed by the Government of the United States of America."

That is, they are having full control of the money they are giving us. Article 2, clause 1 says:

> "The two Governments undertake to execute..............."

So, the execution is not confined to us. Then Article 3, clause 1 says:

> "The two Governments agree that with respect to the funds to be made available by the Government of the United States of America to Fund A, any part thereof may, with the concurrence of the Government of India, be withheld in the United States of America for the procurement of agreed goods, materials and contractors' services from sources outside India; funds so withheld shall be regarded as having been deposited in Fund A."

In this agreement, they have laid down that we cannot spend their money without their concurrence. They have their Director sitting side by side with us and determining what we shall do and what we shall get from abroad. We must get goods only from them and the money is taken from the aid funds. This is not free aid. What I want to say is that America is taking advantage of the situation to form a world bloc and have a world leadership and drag India willingly or unwillingly into their fold.

On the 12th December, 1952 an American paper called "Washington Times Herald" had published a leading article called "Isolationism pays". In this article, they find fault with Pandit Nehru. This is under the new Republican Government. They suspect him and think that he is not loyal to America. This paper says:

> "Nehru probably would not refuse additional assistance from the same quarters if indeed he does not count upon it. Chester Bowles, Mr. Truman's Ambassador, has been shouting for large American grants to buy Indian favour and it will be recalled that Adlai Stevenson during the campaign asked what was the use of talking how China was lost to Russia when we should be thinking of keeping India friendly.
>
> Nehru does pretty well in barter market considering that he never gives a thing in return. His ace in hole is always an implied suggestion that if America does not unclasp the wallet India might fall into the arms of Communism. It is a genteel form of blackmail that never fails to impress the State Department......India has expressed much more sympathy for the Communists in the Korean war than for our side."

The leading article of the present Government's paper concludes with reference to India's peace policy—

> "That is a good policy for India but if an American were to suggest that the United States follow suit can't you imagine a horrible uproar that would come from the U.N. fanciers and global oracles of all sorts that we were 'betraying humanity', 'forfeiting our world leadership' and running out on our 'responsibilities to the world'?".

What I want to impress upon this House is that according to the provisions of the agreement we have signed, Americans can subtly exercise their influence over us. What for, as one of the previous speakers said. We can look after ourselves; we can run our own projects. We can give up American aid and count upon the nation. I quite agree with Mr. Patil when he said count upon the people, the simple common man and he will stand by you. We need not have any finance. If you can have the co-operation of the people you can build not only this Plan, but a world, with their co-operation.

My idea in reading these passages is just to impress upon this House that we cannot depend upon American aid and if we get American aid they give it with an ulterior motive of leading India away slowly into their bloc. There is one more line which I want to read which Mr. Chester Bowles has published in one of his statements on W.S. aid to Indian villagers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Long extracts are not allowed.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: It is only a small passage.

> "What was true on the American frontier two centuries ago applies today on the frontiers of the free world."

And then he says:

> "Because we have learnt from experience that tanks and machine guns are not the most effective weapons in fighting Communism".

This is their political programme in India. What I wish to impress on the House is that it is dangerous to count on American aid hereafter. The administration has changed hands and they want to call back their Ambassador. If that is the case what will be the nature of the aid that we are going to get from them?

These documents are very important documents and indicate the influence they are likely to bring to bear on our planning. And they have already begun to exercise it. Sir, the other day two Americans......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I shall finish in a minute...came to Travancore to my constituency to run the community project. They were constructing a road where there was already one. Where is the necessity of constructing a road where there is already one? Travancore-Cochin is a State which has got a mile of road for every square mile of land and a school for every locality. They are constructing roads for whose good? People in my constituency refused to co-operate with them on the ground that the responsibility is entrusted to officers who cannot be trusted, who have a record of questionable character in the past.

Therefore, my humble submission is that if you want to run this Plan you will have to take the opposition parties into confidence and get their co-operation. It is laid down in the Plan, that it should be kept above party politics. But the Chief Minister in Travancore-Cochin said that we cannot trust Miss Mascarene coming on the scene because she has

[Kumari Annie Mascarene]

no faith in community projects. I have faith in community projects, but I have no faith in the Government and the Chief Minister. That is why I had to point out the defects of the community projects.

Time is short; therefore, I conclude with these words.

Shri Pataskar (Jalgaon): So much has been said with respect to the principles enunciated and the plans formulated in these two books that have been circulated to us that I would not like to take the time of the House by taking time in discussing them. Planning in a country like ours should be directed to develop the resources not only in regard to food, but other primary necessities, to put our defence on a proper footing, to rehabilitate our shattered economy in a world where economic conditions are themselves in a chaos. To achieve all this planning for some time is an absolute necessity. There has been no difference of opinion as to the fact that there should be proper planning so far as our country is concerned.

This Plan is a correct analysis of the problems that face our country. Secondly I would say that it suggests definite lines of approach, so far as the question of economic recovery is concerned. Then the third thing that remains is the question of coordination of Government and other machinery for carrying out the above two objectives. On that point there seems to have been some difference of opinion as expressed by several Members of this House. Co-ordination is not a matter which can be indicated in the programmes of planning. It is an energy which has to be generated in the public firstly by means of the objectives which we have placed before them and secondly by inducing in them a hope that every region, every man in this country is going to be looked after and his needs attended to.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

At the end of the period of planning he should be assured of a better life.

Therefore, so far as this aspect of the planning is concerned, there can be no two opinions, whatever might be the lines of approach. I find there are some hon. Members who do not like the very approach in this Plan, namely the plan of mixed economy. I will not dilate on that point and take the time of the House because we find that there is possibility of both views being held by different persons in this country. But situate as we are, if we want to profit by the lessons both in Russia and America, the best course is the one suggested by those who are responsible for putting forth this Plan—that is mixed economy is the only means by which our country can progress. Our antecedents, the way in which we attained freedom, the principles in which we believe (they are not principles of increasing conflict, but principles of peace and co-ordination) indicate that it is the right approach which has been made.

Then I would like to mention that it is very right that out of Rs. 2,069 crores which are provided for for the execution of this Plan, about Rs. 922 crores have been provided for agriculture and community projects and irrigation and power projects. I have also noted with satisfaction that so far as the State of Bombay is concerned, a sum of Rs. 146 crores have been provided. I have to make one or two suggestions in this regard. The principles, as I find from the report of the Planning Commission, are very properly enunciated. For instance, you will find that the Planning Commission says that for determining the priority of irrigation and power projects certain broad principles must be observed. One of them is that projects which will add to the food production in the country must receive priority over projects relating to other uses of river waters. The second is region-wide requirements of food and power must receive due consideration and also the need of the backward areas. I will try to examine from this point of view the proposals which, so far as I find in this booklet, have been enumerated as the proposals that are going to be carried out during the next five years. I will try to avoid any reference to any division of the State of Bombay on linguistic or other basis, because that would not be fair. So far as I am concerned I would make it clear, in order that I may not be misunderstood. So long as the State is one we have to take the State as a whole and not by its linguistic areas. And far will it be from me to create any such impression.

But there are well defined regions in the State itself and they are the Northern, the Central and the Southern Regions, and Bombay itself with its vast population of about 28 lakhs has problems of its own. Therefore there are these four distinct regions of the State of Bombay, and as I said, very rightly the Planning Commission have laid it down that regional requirements of food and power should receive due attention. I will therefore in that connection try to bring to their notice one thing which probably has escaped their attention.

The Central region of the State of Bombay consists of what is known as the Deccan plateau or that part is normally suffering from scarcity of rains, parts like Ahmednagar, Sholapur, part of Poona, and other parts are in the Central region. For years these parts have been suffering from scarcity of rains, and it is these parts which really require whatever money could be spent on them for irrigation. I am not speaking merely as a politician. As a young College boy when I was in the Ahmednagar district in 1913 and 1914 there used to be famine in that district for years and years. People had left the villages. In that region, finding that there were continuous famines in the Deccan tract, which is notorious for failure of rains, a sum of about Rs. 8·18 lakhs was spent on irrigation. It is mentioned in Table I. There is a list given: Nira left-bank canal, Godavari canals, Pravara canals and Nira right-bank canals. It was mainly intended for relieving distress in that area which was being devastated. It was done even by the old foreign Government because they found that there was no other alternative.

Now, even in this year and in the last we find that this part suffers from scarcity of rains—part of Bijapur also, which is in the southern division forms part of the Deccan plateau and suffers likewise. There are no forests practically, in this area, and the clouds that gather vanish to other parts, and this part suffers from scarcity of rains. Therefore, even in those days they were the only irrigation works which were undertaken after 1916. In 1906 there was only one irrigation project, the Nira left-bank canal, which passed through the western part of Poona which has been also a scarcity area.

Therefore, I would have expected, so far as the Bombay State was concerned, proper provision for irrigation made in respect of this area which has got rich lands, lands which if there were rains could produce very good crops, both in Bijapur and Ahmednagar, because of the good black soil there. I was talking of those days when I was not influenced by any political considerations. There is a place called Don in Bijapur district where they used to say that if there is rain there would be such a good crop that there would not be people found to eat the grain produced! What was meant was that the soil was so good.

The point I am making is that this Deccan plateau is very rich in its soil and if there is rain or provision for water this is a part which can produce grains on a very large scale. But though the principle is enunciated, when appropriations are made for the new projects I find that the provision for that area is very meagre.

For instance, the new projects are mentioned at page 134: Gangapur, Gataprabha left-bank canal, Mahi right-bank canal, Renand tank, Kolchi weir, and Lower Tapti valley. The total expenditure on all these is Rs. 25·65 lakhs. There is a further note at the bottom that a revised estimate for Rs. 29·11 lakhs is under examination so far as the Lower Tapti valley scheme is concerned, that is Rs. 17 crores more than the Rs. 12 crores provided already, so far as the Lower Tapti valley scheme is concerned.

I tried to examine as to what is the amount really provided for this area which, I said, is rich in its soil, which has been devastated by famine so very often, in respect of which even in those days when we were under the rule of a foreign Government which did not care for the people but on account of the large devastation it had to undertake such irrigation projects—I was trying to see what is the amount provided for that area which is being starved. Probably it may be that it was not brought to their notice, but I would like to point out that there is only one project which is called the Gangapur storage project, and this has been provided for in this Plan. But even there I find that it is not a new project so much as it is a project which is meant for supplying or helping the Godavari valley project which is already in existence. I have therefore to suggest to the Planning Commission—I would try to avoid going into details—that practically there is no provision made for the relief of famine in this area and I hope due attention will be paid, not only on a regional consideration, but on account of the fact that this Deccan tract is a region which for years has been suffering like Rayalaseema from scarcity of rains. There are big rivers, Godavari, Bhima and others which flow through it. If we want to create en-

[Shri Pataskar]

thusiasm among the starving people, among the peasantry of that area which is suffering from scarcity of rains, it is necessary that due attention is paid to it. Otherwise the Plan is very good, there is nothing against it, but either by oversight or for some other reason this point has been overlooked. I would like to suggest it to Government publicly here that this is a very large tract of land which has always been suffering from scarcity of rains, it has got a very good soil, and therefore it needs more attention than other places. But looking to the distribution of money which has been made available to the State of Bombay I must say not that anybody has done it willingly, because I do not make that charge, but the fact remains that practically no new project is proposed to be undertaken in that area.

The argument may be that there was already some irrigation there when there was no other irrigation in the State of Bombay. But only Rs. eight crores of money had been spent because in those days famine was staring this area in the face. And there is also a political aspect to it: where there is such distress it leads to all sorts of anomalies in public life also. For instance in the district of Ahmednagar I find that there are so many anti-national elements in that part. The best way of removing these anti-national elements is to provide the people of that area with means of a better livelihood. I think that is the only solution of that problem. Of course it is being done to some extent so far as that part is concerned, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. the Finance Minister to the problem and the fact that there is practically no money that is provided so far as this area is concerned and therefore this may be taken into account.

Shri G. H. Deshpande: I rise to support the proposition placed before the House by the hon. the Leader of the House. I have tried very carefully to follow the criticism that was levelled at the Planning Commission's Report by the hon. Members from the Opposition. The first Opposition speech came from the learned Professor, the well known Scientist of Bengal. He praised the Dneiper Dam and all those who were working on it and he condemned and condemned very strongly the way in which the river valley projects are being worked out in this country. I have found here that a number of hon. Members are very much prejudiced against the river-valley projects that are undertaken under the suggestions of the Planning Commission. If you want to make famines a matter of the past in this country, I do not think it is possible without undertaking river-valley projects on a bigger scale. Minor irrigation has its own importance, no doubt but minor irrigations fail you in times of need. For instance in Maharashtra where in several districts famine conditions prevail, I find so many tanks dry under minor irrigation. Unless and until we make provision to store water in those parts of the country where rains never fail, where we get continuous rains and ample rains, unless and until an arrangement is made to store water in such reservoirs as would never fail the country, then and then alone we can make famines a matter of the past. So the river-valley projects have their own importance and, minor irrigation also has its own. All honour to those who carried out the Dneiper Dam project in Russia but are we to suppose that every engineer who was working there was a saint and every engineer who is working on the river-valley projects in India is a sinner? The learned Professor talked very gloriously about those who worked in difficult circumstances. He said a spirit of sacrifice was there with those who worked in hard conditions in the Dneiper Dam but he does not realise in what difficult circumstances people are required to work on the river-valley projects here. If people are inconvenienced in the Damodar Valley Project you run them down and if people are in much difficulty in the Dneiper Dam you have a praise for them. We know, in spite of the great scholarship the learned Professor has, he is under the influence of Russia and is also almost Moscow minded. He put up a different view point but that was a view point with which we differ. The plans are not based on that view point. This is not a Russian Plan. This is an Indian Plan.

I come to this House from the rural parts of our country and I am very glad to see that in the Plan, adequate provisions for all round rural development have been made. Agriculture figures everywhere. I was really astonished when the learned Member who started the opposition, who is not present here—Dr. Lanka Sundaram—said "what is there about food". I do not know why he did not find anything about food. Perhaps he might have read it in his lazy moments. He seems to have forgotten to see what measures for food and for the development of agriculture are suggested in the Plan. Look at the Plan. Go through it. You will find that there are pro-

[Shri Deshpande]

posals for all round development of agriculture in this country. Not a single item so far as the development of agriculture is concerned, is dropped from it. No better suggestions could be made.

There was another learned Professor from the Communist Party who was very vehement in his denunciations of the proposal. The learned Professor has realised the potentialities of the Plan very much, and he is very much upset on that account, because once the Plan is implemented, it will be very difficult for the learned Professor to preach his gospel in this country, and that is why he is so much vehement. It is out of desperation. He never thought that this country was capable of providing such a Plan. He visualises prosperity for the country and if prosperity will be there, where is the room for his gospel? It is only under the distressed conditions that they can prosper and that is why he was so very vehement.

As I said, I come from Bombay and from the rural parts of Bombay. Though it is an industrially advanced Province in the comparative sense, it has its own problems. Of this whole Province, only four per cent. of the land is under irrigation. 96 per cent. of the Province is a dry land and the condition of that part from which I come is more woeful. Look at Bombay. Only four per cent. of the land is under irrigation. All the land that is cultivable in the State of Bombay is only four per cent. and mind you 96 per cent. of the land is non-irrigated and then you have a very large proportion of the city population there. Most of the industries are concentrated in Bombay State. Therefore the food position is very difficult and unless and until the Government of India pays special attention to the State of Bombay, and makes more provisions for more river-valley projects or more schemes of irrigation, the problems of Bombay will never be solved. I do think that an attempt is made. Whatever attempt is made is not adequate, that is what I have to say. My friend, Mr. Pataskar, who preceded me tried to bring to the notice of this House and to the hon. Members of the Planning Commission that certain tracts of Bombay also are in the grip of famine often. If you will go through the plans that are going on in Bombay you will find that better provisions are made to certain tracts and meagre provisions made to certain other tracts. I say this not with any sense of provincialism. In my public life, provincialism has never touched me but if a certain section of the community, if a certain part of the country remains poor, it will be a burden to the prosperous part of the country. I have no grudge against that part of the State which has been provided with sufficient irrigation facilities but I have a duty to my constituency and I think it will be just to say that there is injustice done to some parts of Bombay State so far as any provision of irrigation is concerned, the Planning Commission must consider this question sympathetically. I may say that the southern tract of the Presidency and the Central tract of the Presidency is practically neglected. In my district, we have a population of more than 14 lakhs of people. We have some 25 lakhs of acre land under cultivation but most of the land is dry. Most of the area is backward area. Out of the twelve representatives that represent the State Assembly from the district, five are from backward classes, *i.e.*, two from Harijans and three from the Adivasis. You can very well imagine how backward the people are. In such a district the food situation is very very serious. During the last five years my experience is that unless and until we import 37,000 tons of foodgrains, we cannot pull on for the year. We are trying our very best with the aid of the State Government to improve our position. An advance has been made during the last two or three years but better irrigation facilities and better arrangements for loans are absolutely necessary and so with all the vigour that I have, with all the sincerity that I possess, I press the hon. Members of the Planning Commission and the Government to take into consideration these factors regarding certain regions in Maharashtra and make adequate provision. I support the Plan. I have no doubt that it will be implemented successfully. I have no doubt that it will receive public co-operation. The Plan was before the country for a pretty long time. It was before the masses during the election. It was criticised from both sides. People have got the real picture of the present Plan which is before the House. It is much better than the Plan which was placed before the country during the elections. When we come here with better proposals, I have no doubt that we will have co-operation from every section of the public. We are determined on this side and I have no doubt that a very large section of the community is also with us. We will make the Plan a success. We want the co-operation of all. I would like to say that we have determined to make the Plan a success with the co-operation of all, and if necessary, with the opposition of some. With these words, I support the Plan.

5 P.M.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): I deem it a privilege to express my views on this most important subject, namely, the report submitted by the Planning Commission. I believe this House ought to be grateful to the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission for submission of this most important document.

A criticism has been levelled in certain quarters that the report of the Planning Commission aims at *status quo* and that no change is desired in the structure of the society and so on and so forth. Before proceeding to discuss the other matters enumerated in the Plan, I propose to deal with this question. The question regarding the philosophy behind the Plan also has been rightly discussed. Every nation must have a plan and every plan must have some ideology or definite philosophy which should work as the motive force for the successful implementation of the Plan. Now, Sir, with your permission, I should like to quote one relevant clause from the Resolution by which the Planning Commission was constituted by the Government of India. It says:

> "that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;"

To my mind, this is the most important contribution of this Plan.

Now, I may refer to the Directive Principles in our Constitution. On the analogy of the Constitution of Free Ireland, this clause has been put in. You know, Sir, that one of the important factors in a capitalistic society is that the motive of production is the profit. Here is an important point that I want the Members of the Opposition to impartially consider. If you say that we are aiming at *status quo*, that we want to retain the present capitalistic structure of society, I want to ask, what is the indication of a capitalistic structure of society. Profit should be the motive of production and not use. Here it has been very categorically stated that we are going to build up a society in which production will be not for profit, but for the use of the society, for the common good as a whole. This is the most fundamental characteristic that we have to bear in mind.

The hon. Prime Minister also very rightly emphasised the aspect of economic democracy. Now, we cannot go on by dogmas. If we go by dogmas, because the world is changing, the ideas also change and some ideas may be good and some may not be good. I doubt very much whether if, Karl Marx, the author of modern socialism were to be alive now, he would have agreed with some of the doctrines that are proposed to be followed today. I was just referring to an article in the Pacific Affairs. There is a certain portion regarding agrarian reforms in China. This illustrates the difference between the mode of structure of society in Soviet Russia and China. This is the relevant para:

> "Although by no means exhaustive, the foregoing comparison of the land policies pursued by the Moscow and Peking Governments serves to indicate some of their fundamental differences and similarities. By way of summary, it may be pointed out that the Chinese policy, which transfers landlords' holdings to private peasant ownership, is at present quite unlike the land nationalisation programme adopted in the Soviet Union in 1918. Moreover, land reform has been much more orderly in China than in Soviet Russia, thanks to more careful planning and preparation. Again the Soviet policy of rural struggle, noted above, was much narrower in scope and more uncompromising than the Chinese device of the united front which comprises......"

This sentence is worth noting.

> "......comprises workers, peasants, independent labourers, professional people, intelligentsia, liberal bourgeoisie, and enlightened gentry who split off from the landlord class. Furthermore, from the 1917 Revolution until the second world war, the Soviet Government persistently strove to appropriate agricultural products through compulsory requisitioning or the creation of disparities between prices of agricultural and industrial goods, thus depriving the peasants of any incentive to expand their production for market whereas in China a policy of 'free' marketing of farm produce has been followed."

It is very important to note here that in China the prices of agricultural commodities were not fixed and a free market was allowed.

> "The general conclusion, therefore, is that, until now at least, the Chinese Government appears to have adopted a land policy

> which, though it cannot be regarded as 'liberal' in the Western sense, is nevertheless less revolutionary in principle and more progressive in nature than the Russian. The facts that there are pronounced differences in content as well as in form between the Chinese and Soviet models of land reform, and that both the policy of land confiscation and the ideal of equitable distribution of land ownership have their historical roots in China, raise the question whether the changes that are taking place there today may not be necessitated by special local conditions......"

I was going to say, as the Prime Minister took the stand in the course of his speech, that we want to build a classless society in India. The structure here will be different from even what is happening today in China. China is admittedly a Communist country and the Communist party is in charge of the administration. All the same, we find that the mode of development and social reconstruction in China is essentially different from what was happening in Soviet Russia. So, I humbly submit that if we want to develop a new society based on non-exploitation, and co-operation, we shall have to follow our own genius.

Another point is, that we cannot go by economic determinism. If you say that a country's prosperity should be judged only by the standard of living of the people, take the Scandinavian countries where social democracy prevails and the standard of living there is much better than you find in Soviet Russia. That is what I am given to understand. In that case, if you go by the doctrine that only better standards of life are the criteria, I am afraid, we will lose certain important values of life. What I want to submit is this. If we want to develop a society in our country, that development must be according to our own genius. What is contained in the Directive Principles in the Constitution and what the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission have said in the introductory remarks should suffice to disabuse the minds of any critics who say that we want to retain a capitalistic society in this country.

However, I should like to make one suggestion on this occasion. The objective laid down by the Planning Commission is very important. We fought our battle for political liberation. Fighting against the foreign power was a dynamic force and that was the motive force. Every one of us felt that we must lay down our lives in the battle for liberation. Now, we want to fight our battle for the social and economic emancipation of the country. I think that the objective that we indicate in the Planning Commission's report ought to be more clear. It should be so worded as to attract the millions in this country, and as the Prime Minister pointed out, we may be able to mobilise all the resources and be ready for any sacrifice. Co-operative commonwealth has been our goal all along. The Congress resolution on the point is very clear. I humbly suggest that the Planning Commission should consider an improvement of the language so far as the objective is concerned.

I now turn to the question of land reforms in the country. Really speaking, the Planning Commission deserves our thanks for the most important contribution that they have made to this question. Some time ago, there was difference of opinion in the Planning Commission as well as in the country as to whether there should be a fixation of the ceiling for land holding. I am really glad that the Planning Commission, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, has taken a decision to fix the ceiling for land holdings in this country. It is true that they have not indicated any definite size. I do not think it is possible now, because India is a vast country and in every province the conditions vary. So, it has been left to the respective States to formulate laws. It is admitted that our aim is to build up a society or a social order based on mutual co-operation, a co-operative commonwealth, which should mean ultimately the negation of the present capitalist system of society. But, I think, this process ought to be a protracted one. This society cannot be built overnight. We must take some concrete steps from now on so that we can reach the reconstruction of society in time to come. A provision of Rs. 50 lacs has been made in the Planning Commission's report for experimenting and expanding in co-operative farming. In my humble opinion, this is not enough. Government should come forth with some more amount, and as in Russia, as Mr. Morris Dobb has pointed out, or as in China, we must have labour brigades for co-operative farms. If you leave it to the people, I do not think the operative farming here, situated as operating farming here, situated as they are. We have to do that if we want that we should generate a co-operative mechanism as opposed to the private system of cultivation, because, today redistribution of land is

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more or less for a psychological appeal. I do not think the country's production will improve merely by distribution of land. The Planning Commission have also emphatically said so. So, my submission is that the Government should take the initiative in forming such societies. The States must have their own State farms with whatever cultivable wasteland is at their disposal. And the monetary as credit policy of the Government should be so manipulated that these State farms are given preference. I find in Soviet Russia the policy was so operated that ultimately the individual cultivator was eliminated by this process. I think we must attempt that.

It has been stated that the Grow More Food Committee recommended that at least Rs. 100 crores should be made available for rural credit. The Planning Commission has also realised its importance, and they have provided Rs. 15 crores for this. With the passing of legislation in the various States in respect of Tenancy reform, land reforms, Moneylenders Act etc., the position has become difficult. The indigenous system of money-lending has broken down. Therefore, the most important question that faces us is credit. We are spending huge amounts on irrigation, power etc., but proportionately you are not making available rural credit. For example, in the case of the Bhakra-Nangal project, in the course of three years there will be a gigantic dam, but you have not provided commensurate credit for the people in the area to develop industries. Neither is there any scheme to utilise the energy afterwards. The Rural Banking Enquiry Committee also sometime ago, in 1950, recommended that there should be enough rural credit.

Now, come to the question of Industries. So, I think if you want to develop a co-operative commonwealth Government should, through the Industrial Finance Corporation or some such organisation, develop co-operative enterprise in this field also. Even bigger industries should be run on a co-operative basis, so that in course of time we generate a force of mechanism, a co-operative mechanism, as opposed to the private nature of industry, and our idea of social reconstruction will mature.

Finally, I should add two or three words regarding the province from which I come, viz., Bombay-Karnatak. I am very glad that Mr. Pataskar, in his speech, has pleaded our case. I find there are two vital omissions on the part of the Planning Commission in respect of this. From Bijapur right up to Rayalaseema—parts of Sholapur, parts of Raichur, the full district of Vishpur, Parts of Dharwar, Rayalaseema and Kolar etc.—is what is known as the dry belt in South India. The Planning Commission have admitted this fact. At one place, they specifically say that they have provided Rs. 15 crores. But the point is that the need is permanent. If you merely provide Rs. 15 crores, that money will be wasted. Under the old Famine Code we were spending money on this area. That money does not help us. So, I would request the Planning Commission that this matter should be treated differently. I am glad that the Prime Minister has stated in one of his letters that a special Committee is going into the matter, but I suggest that if the special committee is going to make any recommendation, there must be sufficient provision to cover this dry belt.

From Cape Comorin right up to Ratnagiri, the West Coast is called "Malnad". The Malnad Development Committee was appointed some time ago by Government, and I do not know for what reason its report has not been released. This area is very rich in timber, forest etc. I suggest that Government should also make some adequate provision so that possibilities for developing industries be opened up.

Lastly, for the successful prosecution of the Plan, three things are necessary. Firstly, as Mr. Patil has suggested, I want to add further, a unique leadership. Secondly, we must have resources, material as well as human. There is no doubt that in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru we find a leader of very great calibre. Any country in the world today could be proud of him. We have got human and material resources also, but where is the machinery? We want a cadre of workers for the successful prosecution of the Plan. What is required is a band of workers who will work wholeheartedly, not because the Prime Minister asks them or the Finance Minister asks them, but because they believe in the ideology and the philosophy behind the Plan; because they believe in a classless society. We must sincerely and honestly believe in that ideal. All this question of delay, red-tapism, corruption etc., can be dealt with if we have a set of workers who believe in that ideal. Efficiency is, of course, required, but it should not depend on academic qualification alone when selecting the persons. You must pick men who have faith in the Plan.

Shri Khardekar (Kolhapur *cum* Satara): Today, I am under some handicap because four very eloquent speeches have been delivered since this morning. The first was the powerful speech by Shri Hiren Mukerjee; then, the second was a very eloquent speech by Dr. Krishnaswami which was full of technical jargon; the third was not only an eloquent speech, but a thundering speech by Shri S. K. Patil—a good bit of it was certainly sensible—and the last thundering speech was full of empty thunder, by Mr. Deshpande. It was thunder in "Sarad Ruthu".

शरदि न वर्षति गर्जति

As regards the Plan, it might surprise some Members on this side when I say that I welcome it. And I am in a mood to co-operate with the Plan to the best of my ability. But I would like to reserve my congratulations for some time. And I hope that I will get an early opportunity to congratulate all of us, I should say, because it is only all of us that can see the Plan through.

I heard yesterday a very eloquent speech by the Prime Minister. Being very modest, he very often calls others' speeches as very eloquent, but he himself is a very eloquent speaker. But part of his speech was quite amusing. For instance, the sort of mathematical discovery that five means three; and the other point that amused me was when he, of course in a spirit of self-congratulation said, and rightly too, that this is the first democratic planning on the largest scale. I entirely agree. But then, as he proceeded with his talk, definition of democracy that emerged was a little strange. If I may define, in the light of his speech, democratic planning means that a Plan one-third or one-half of which has already been under execution. Probably one-fourth of it executed; more than one-third of expenditure incurred; and then, after offering us two big volumes, giving only a few days to study, we are allowed the privilege and the luxury of an empty academic discussion. But, all the same, compared to other countries, from the point of view of democracy, this is the largest, the most wide Plan and as such there is something to be proud of it. Now as regards the method of approach, I am willing to accept the suggestion thrown by the hon. Leader of the House that we should confine ourselves only to basic principles and main objectives. It is impossible to go into details, facts and figures, which economists, calculators and speculators are better suited to deal with. Let us approach this Plan, as Shrimati Uma Nehru said, not like students of encyclopaedia, but as persons with commonsense. And here I have some advantage because I am not a student of economics, and therefore, my approach would be an approach by one who has some commonsense available to him. But on one point I slightly disagree with the hon. Prime Minister. He said that we should look to the objectives, but let us not bother about priorities. I do not know how priorities could be separated from objectives. Priorities mean values, and values are an indication and proof of progress and civilisation, and priorities in that sense are as connected and linked up with the objectives as means are with ends. If I were to talk philosophically, I would say that it is neither right nor proper, nor correct to completely dissociate or disconnect means from ends, and particularly in this country where we are very particular about giving means the importance that ends deserve, because ultimately proper means produce the proper ends.

Coming to basic facts and basic principles, and talking the language of a common persons, I think, four important factors emerge. The first is the money, and how to get it. The second is the men who are going to see this Plan through. The third is the question of priorities, and the fourth important factor, according to me, is the quantity of production, and the number of consumers. I do not know whether it would be possible for me to cover these points. But I will just say whatever is possible in the brief space of time allotted to me.

Coming to the question of money, which is the most important factor, next of course to manpower as has been pointed out by Mr. S. K. Patil, we require Rs. 2069 crores; we are provided, as the Plan shows, with Rs. 1414 crores; what we require is Rs. 665 crores. For this, three sources are stated, foreign aid, deficit financing, and additional taxation. About foreign aid, I hope my hon. friends on the other side would not mind, if I say that we should not touch any foreign aid, not because any foreign aid is going to interfere with our foreign policy of neutrality or that we are going to be slaves of any country. I do not think so, but being a borrower in my life for myself and my institutions, I know that a borrower invariably loses his self-respect, and a nation like ours which has just emerged as an independent nation should have freedom and the possibility of holding its head high; "where the mind is without fear and the head is held high," as Rabindranath Tagore has said.

[Shri Khardekar]

I read in yesterday's paper that this particular Plan is something like the Bible of the Congress Party; let it be a Bible also of the whole nation, and according to the Bible, let us put our shoulders to the wheels,

उद्धरेत् आत्मनात्मानम्; as the Gita would tell us. Apart from the question of losing self-respect, I think, if we are borrowers and beggars, we cannot possibly have the prestige that is required for us, as we are a factor for world peace. If we borrow, it means that there is ground for suspicion in the minds of some people, especially at a time when we have a historic role to play. I do not think under these circumstances, it is proper that we should give rise to any suspicion. For instance China and Russia, who should have been naturally more sympathetic towards us, have been saying—I do not want to repeat the sort of thing which they have been saying at the U.N.O. as regards our proposals—that is because they think that we are invoking assistance or trying to get help from America, as such we would be under American domination. Whether it is America or Russia, we must be on the best possible terms with them, but let us not have any help from either. But as I said my approach is going to be that of a practical person with some commonsense. I would request the Government to resort to foreign aid, only after all the possibilities of getting this money here in our country are at an end. The Planning Commission has been very candid in many respects, and they have given noble examples. I would just like to read one or two sentences from Chapter I page 37 of the Report.

> "Japan depended very little on external resources. The Soviet Union provides another instance of a country which developed rapidly with its own resources."

So, as Mr. S. K. Patil said, let us imitate whatever is good anywhere in the world without any fear and without any prejudice.

As regards deficit financing, I would only say that the final Plan gives us a warning that we should have deficit financing only if we can have effective controls and equitable distribution.

As regards taxation, I must congratulate the Government that at long last the estate duty has become an established fact. I do not know why duty on salt has not been resorted to. There have been suggestions from many persons of importance in our country that now we should resort to salt duty. I know the noble sentiment that comes in the way of the Government in not introducing this duty. But it is the tragedy of Mahatma Gandhi as it is the tragedy of all great men and prophets that they are understood very often in the letter rather than in the spirit. I am sure, if Gandhiji had been alive, he would have changed his views in the light of circumstances. Well, here is a friend of mine who says all politicians change their views, as he himself has changed his views very often. But a question may be asked of me, what is the difference between my friend and Gandhiji. Gandhiji changed his opinions because of humanitarian considerations and not for personal gains. But for my friend who is here—I am just making a jest—his opinions are influenced by geography. I am using the word geography not in the sense of climate as used the other day by Nayar but in the sense of place and environment. Instead of being on the 1st row bench on this side, if he were to be on the 1st bench on the other side, well, he would change his views again. I am saying all this in jest.

परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वच:

I only want to touch briefly prohibition, which is very important for me, because I come from Bombay. Now a very important discovery or lesson in new economics was given to us the other day by Shri Khandubhai Desai from Bombay. He said in reply to Mr. Gidwani that prohibition is a great success if Government loses ten crores, it puts 50 crores in the pockets of the people. I entirely agree. I think I am the only student of his here who agrees with his views.

Now, let me talk about this in the light of experience because knowledge that emanates from experience is wisdom. In Bombay, a friend of mine who is a *litterateur*, wanted to write a thesis, a book, on fishermen—their language, their dances, songs and so on. He took me round to a number of fishermen's villages. We went to the headman or an important person in a village about twelve miles from Bombay, and it amased me to see that his house was full of all good things, first-rate furniture etc. Everything was spick and span. Then of course we sat there. My friend and the host went out of the room and after one minute they returned and immediately the host asked me: 'Will you have a drink?' I said: 'Drink?' What drink?

Well, I will have *Limbupani* or Coca-cola. He said: 'No, man's drink.' I said: 'Even if I wanted it'—I did not want it—'how can we have it in the Kingdom of Bombay?' Then he said: 'Oh, I can give you any drink—from the best foreign liquor to the worst country liquor'. Then I looked at the walls. and one of the walls was decorated by a very huge, beautiful photograph of the champion of prohibition. Not only was the wall decorated but the photograph was decorated by a huge garland of luxuriant fresh flowers. Then I looked at the photograph and at his offer and asked him: 'How do you explain this contradiction?' He smiled and said: 'Sir, three or four years ago, myself and my family used to work day and night, expose ourselves to all the risks and hazards of the sea and at the end of the year, if it was a good season, we used to get five to six thousand. But now thanks to this great champion of prohibition we are making not less than 40 or 50 thousand per year. That is how things are. Let anybody come. Of course, I cannot invite the Prime Minister to my place, but if the Finance Minister, Mr. Deshmukh, were to come and spend a week with me, I do not want him to try the different country liquors—I can show him that every village has not one distillery but several. I could have related a number of my experiences. But I do not wish to go over them.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity this afternoon to discuss this Plan. Much has been said on whether the Plan is good or bad. My view of the Plan is that this is a thing which is the consummation of 20 years of constructive thinking in this direction. As you say, Sir, independence without abundance is a meaningless conception. After the first great war, we became restive and wanted to be independent, and so many political movements took place. A hard struggle we fought and won ultimately. In the field of Constitution, if you go back to 1929, the scheme goes with the great name of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Then came the 1935 Act and then the final consummation is this Constitution. In the same way, the food riots in the first war, the industrial boom after the war, all these brought in a constructive thinking in the direction of planning, hard working, industrialisation, prosperity, food sufficiency and all this.

Now, there was the Bombay Planners' Scheme of 10,000 crores of rupees and doubling the income in 15 years, then the scheme of the Government with which the leftist parties were associated and the Congress Planning Committee's work of which this is the final consummation the Five Year Plan. So, this Five Year Plan could not be, I submit, different from what it is, as our constitution could not be different from what it is. It is the sound logical consummation of our labours and any other thing could not be expected under the circumstances we are placed in. So, there is no use saying it is good or bad. The fact is that it is what it could be; it could not be different from what it is. Therefore, our only duty is to work it out with sincerity and enthusiasm and hard work.

If our Constitution is a charter of liberty, I beg to submit, this Plan is a charter of prosperity. No liberty can be enjoyed by the people if they do not come up to it. They require certain levelling up, certain consciousness of being responsible citizens of a State. Prosperity could not be attained unless we are socially responsible, unless we are willing to work, unless there is a will to work. As liberty cannot be given by a Constitution alone. It requires a sort of sense of responsibility, a sort of consciousness, so prosperity cannot be attained by giving this Plan or any Plan whatsoever. The Constitution is the consummation of the past labours of 20 years beginning from 1929. This Plan is also the consummation of labour of about a decade beginning from the Bombay Planners' Plan of 10,000 crores of rupees. This Plan runs parallel to the Constitution. As the Constitution ensures, as I said, the supremacy of the Legislature, the independence of the Judiciary and the efficiency of the executive, this Plan gives a scientific solution of the land problem, a better organisation for the industry, and a better deal for the labour. But all these things, being as they are, can be attained and enjoyed only with hard work and a will to work. That is the first condition of any progress whatsoever. I, for one, do not doubt that our people are capable of it. Prof. Mukerjee this morning said something about U. P. Sir, I have first-hand knowledge of what is happening to my people in the villages. I may mention here, that only 30 miles from here, you will find the villages of Patla and Taleta and there you will find children's schools, good roads everything built by common people. We call and collect people and ask them what is to be done. The general question is of the road. Road has generally the priority. We begin the work and as we go on with the work lots of people join and it only takes a week

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

or so for a road extending a mile or two to be constructed. Then district boards come in. They give it a shape. After a week or so, the road is ready for the use of the villagers. Therefore, there is no lack of enthusiasm. My hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram said that the whole money would go into the pocket of somebody in the office. He said that somebody here is corrupt and somebody there is demoralised. I sumbit that this sort of attitude should be given up. Let us see who is responsible for saving this country from chaos and anarchy after partition. They are the services. I have seen Sub-Inspectors facing bullets after bullets. One man actually fought against 200 people for two hours. He was only a assistant Sub-Inspector. He was getting only Rs. 80 and had three children and a number of dependents. I asked him how he dared it. The reply was: "It is for the first time after 200 years of slavery that a Rajput youth has been given the chance to save his country's peace and freedom." So, the spirit of sacrifice and manliness is not lacking. These very people who came forward before will now come forward to make this ancient country prosperous and happy. There is no lack of enthusiasm. There is no hesitation on the part of people in coming forward to work. The thing is that in a big country like ours, with limited resources, we could not work at random. Why could we not work up to this time? Because of the reasons which I shall give you. It was not as if the will to work was not there. It was not as if the people were hesitant to work. It was because of the fear that in a big country like ours, if we proceed in a haphazard manner, then the limited resources might not produce the best results, and even these resources might be squandered away. Now, with this Plán there is organisation. There is a way of doing things. There is such a thing as priorities. There is an expectation that after some investment and hard work, we would be able to achieve the targets. Now, therefore, is the time for us to proceed, and I have not the slightest doubt that in times to come we would be a prosperous and happy country and we would safeguard our freedom. It could not be otherwise, because a free country cannot maintain its freedom without abundance. Abundance cannot come without planning and hard work. Therefore, I am happy to see that all responsible sections of our people are supporting this Plan. You may have read in the papers about the Bombay industrialists' reactions; about the reactions of the Socialist leaders; about the reactions of the labour leaders and so on. Only here and there people are in doubt whether this Plan will bring success and whether our resources may not be squandered away. I have already said that a majority of the people have given good proof in maintaining peace and order in very troublous times. These very people will be able to work harder still in a constructive way now.

A word about the land problem. The Zamindari abolition is a good step. In U. P. it has produced much good to the people. But I am very doubtful about two questions. One is the ceiling on the holdings. Supposing I have 1,000 acres of land, and you limit the holding to 100 or 200 acres, then you would deprive me of 800 acres or so. This is of no significance. The question is what will happen if 800 acres are so taken away. My experience of the consolidating of holdings in U.P. is not a happy one. The law is the co-sharers in the property can apply and the Government machinery will move to consolidate the holdings. Zamindari abolition has been an easy problem, but this consolidation of holdings is the most difficult one. People are not willing to part with their land. For one single *bigha* they are willing to commit murder. They say that it is their life-blood—the life-blood of the family. They are not giving it up. They are associated with it with the same attachment and affection that they have for their wife or children. (*Shri Jaipal Singh*: Even more.) They say that this land has been got from our grandfather; that it has been got from their maternal grandmother. So it is a very difficult problem. Therefore, the redistribution of land is an impossibility with the present machinery at our command.

My Communist friends raised the question of agricultural labour. I beg to submit that agricultural labour works under two systems: one is permanent service the other is temporary service. Permanent service workers take a part of the produce of the agriculturist. Therefore no question arises that agriculture labour would be starving while the agriculturist would get the better of the situation. It is an impossible position. He gets a share in that produce. He is a partner in the process of production. He is not a stranger to the operation of agriculture. (*An Hon. Member*: What about land for him.) I beg to submit that agriculture labour is much better off than the small holding agriculturists. Go and see for yourself about 20 miles from Delhi. They have got buffaloes: they have got sturdy wives; they are living happily. While the agriculturist has to pay for irrigation; he has to pay for the seed; he has to go early in the morning at 4 o' clock and wait at the door of the labourer and shall have to wait for two hours, when from inside the house a voice will come: "Wait I am coming after the smoking." This is the situation. You have no knowledge of conditions here. You read something from here and there and concoct something in your brain which is far from reality.

With these remarks, I beg to support the Plan and submit that it is a happy day that we have come to the door of prosperity.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North): Sir, great speeches have been delivered by several hon. Members. The time of this House is very precious and I do not wish to take much of it. As the Five Year Plan is being discussed, I take this opportunity of stating my peoples' needs and difficulties before this House, so that what I say may perhaps help other parts that resemble my part.

I am sorry to have to say that I have so far been disappointed in not being able to draw the attention of Government towards my constituency people's needs, but then disappointments are so common in life. I, however, hope and wait patiently, that now the luck of my district may also change for the better during the Five Year Planning.

There has been some mention in the papers that the District Magistrate was going to make some improvements in my district. During my recent tour I found the conditions worse than before. I hope when I next go there, I will find things much better. I do not mean to criticise. I only want to put before the House the real conditions and the grievances of the people and remind Government lest my district, being in the background, is again forgotten, while others reap the harvest of the Five Year Plan. I will also try to suggest how, in my opinion things can be remedied. It is no good only to criticise, without making any concrete suggestions.

The people of my constituency are very restless and disturbed. They complain of all sorts of difficulties and restrictions. New taxes have been levied. I know Sir, that no Government can do without some sort of taxes, but these taxes have been extorted in quite a different form. The tax-collectors, it is said, demand money from the illiterate villagers at every step. This money does not reach the Government treasury. This is a very difficult question in the whole of our country today, and if this corruption is not rooted out I do not see how our Five Year Plan is going to be implemented.

Sir, the people have not got enough land for cultivation. Their cattle have even less land now to graze. The forest boundary line has closed in upon them, reaching almost upto their house doors, with the result that if they cut a dry piece of wood for cooking their food or a blade of grass for their cattle they are heavily fined. I well realize the value of forests. But the necessities of the people have also to be considered. I have seen with my own eyes their cattle tied up hungry, lest they trespass on the forbidden areas. These cattle are reduced to as much skin and bones as their keepers are hungry and dirty. These people do not ask for kingdoms or palaces; their only cry is to be given facilities to appease their hunger and cover their bodies.

Land is not a thing that can be stretched or expanded, nor can we very well starve the people. So the only solution, in my opinion, is to start demarcation, rearrangement and fair distribution of land among the farmers, and also to plan the forests so that in future trees are planted in remote places, away from cultivation, for undisturbed growth.

I tried to explain the advantages of the forests to my constituency people, but I very well realize that first we will have to make it practical for them as they have not got enough land for even cultivation and grazing. One cannot believe what a terrible condition they are in, unless one actually sees them.

In high altitude the people have got sheep which serve all their needs. They help to clothe them, feed them, and are the basis of their cottage industry. In short, if they need anything, they exchange their sheep and wool with the other products of the neighbouring areas. They were never dependent on imports. Now, due to the grazing difficulties they have had to reduce their sheep as much as from five hundred to thirty or forty per family. Demarcation, I think, is the only means by which this problem also can be solved.

I will give you, Sir, an example of how backward the people of my con-

[**Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah**]

stituency are. In some of the villages I found some basic schools, and you will be surprised to hear that the parents ask the teachers to remove their children's names from the register, even by offering them money to do so. Now, how can we compare this district with the other advanced ones who demand from the Government all the modern facilities such as electricity, telephones and what not, while these unfortunate ones are missing even what little they have?

It will never do to ignore this district. An earnest policy will have to be followed to make these wild and backward people see the light of knowledge. And the first step, in my opinion, towards this is to declare this district as a backward area, like its neighbouring district, Jaunsar-Bhabar, whose people have exactly the same customs, habits and living conditions as the people of my district, namely Tehri-Garhwal. The only difference is that the river Jamuna separates them. I feel sure that my district also would have been declared—backward, along with its neighbouring district, had the State been merged earlier but now the people are finding it very difficult to draw the Government's attention towards themselves.

To help them, overcome their illiteracy and ignorance I would request the Government on their behalf to accept their demand for the implementation of the Vidya Prasar Trust money, as suggested in the resolution of the then Constituent Assembly of Tehri-Garhwal. Further, on the eve of the merger, when the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was in Tehri, he was pleased to assure the public that it would be established as soon as possible. I have recently received many resolutions from the people which confirms that they are very anxiously awaiting the fulfilment of this promise. This is a very necessary step for the upliftment of the district and I earnestly hope that it will not be delayed any further.

I am very sorry to have to say that the people of my district, instead of being provided with new facilities, are even deprived of the old ones. I will give you an instance. There used to be, two forest offices in some place in the interior. Very recently, these offices have been shifted to Mussoorie and Chakrata. Even the Civil and Sessions Courts from Tehri town have been removed to Pauri. The reason given for this is that there were no modern comforts for the officers in the former places; but this also should not go without notice that now, people have to make five or six days' journey to reach the new stations. I think the conditions in the former places could very easily be improved by generating electricity from the many water sources in the mountains which would suit the officers, and would open many industries, and thereby would improve the whole district. This was contemplated even before the merger.

I have placed before the House facts and the conditions in my District and the plans for its development and improvement: and I sincerely hope Government will consider their case sympathetically during the Five Year Plan discussion.

Shri Nevatia (Shahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East): Sir, for the first time in the history of our country we have before us an integrated plan for all round development of our country, in all spheres of life, economic as well as social. As stated in the Plan, the Central objective is to initiate a process of development which will raise the living standards of our people and open out to them new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. This objective is sought to be achieved by democratic methods. It is no exaggeration, if I may say so that the success of democracy itself in India will, to a large extent, depend upon the success of this Plan. A heavy responsibility has been cast on our people, more particularly on those who believe in the dignity of the individual and his development: to see that this plan which is already in action for the last 1-3/4 years succeeds in giving the desired results. I hope that those sections of our society who do not believe in democratic methods for achieving desired ends will also give their full co-operation to the working of this Plan for the building up of this country which belongs to all of us and not to any particular section, caste, or creed. It was inevitable that the Planning Commission should lay down......

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will require more time. The House now stands adjourned till 10 A.M. on Wednesday the 17th December.

The House then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Wednesday, the 17th December, 1952.